



 **Read Tarek's blog post. What is his favourite subject (SB page 1)**

PROUD TO BE EGYPTIAN

I am twelve and live in Cairo in a big apartment with my parents , my sister Manal and my brother Magdy.

Home About Older posts

1 October 2015-08-01 a day in my life

7.00a.m. I am a student at preparatory school. My mother wakes me up early. I wash, get dressed and eat breakfast. I wear trousers and a school T-shirt.

7.30 a.m. My father sometimes takes me to school, but I usually go by bus.

7.45 a.m. I arrive at school. I always talk to my friends before school starts.

8.15 a.m. – 2.45 p.m. We have many lessons a day. On Thursday we study Arabic , English, Garman , maths , science, social studies, art, music and computer studies. Computer studies is my favourite subject but we don't often have it.

3.45p.m. I get home. After lunch, I do my homework and then I watch television. I love programmes about history and geography .

9p.m. I go to bed. Tomorrow is Friday. We never go to school on Friday.

What do you usually do on a school day?
How often do you do computer studies write and tell us

New words

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Arabic	اللغة العربية	English	اللغة الانجليزية
geography	الجغرافيا	German	الألمانية
history	التاريخ	maths	الرياضيات
science	العلوم	social studies	الدراسات الاجتماعية
art	الرسم	computer studies	دراسات الحاسب الآلى
music	الموسيقى	subject	مادة دراسية
favourite	المفضل	apartment	شقة
parents	الوالدين	proud	فخور
preparatory	الإعدادى	trousers	(pl.) البنطلون
T-shirt	تى شيرت	a day	يوم
programmes	برامج	never	أبداً
often	غالباً	sometimes	أحياناً

usually	عادة	occasionally	بين الحين والآخر - نادراً
always	دائماً	radio	راديو
exams	إمتحانات	o'clock	الساعة ... تماما
DVDs	أقراص فيديو	internet	الانترنت
past	الماضى	numbers	أرقام – أعداد
cities	مدن	countries	دول
before	قبل	after	بعد
friends	أصدقاء	tomorrow	غداً
Egyptian	مصرى	blog post	مدونة إلكترونية

Regular verbs

watch - watched	يشاهد	love - loved	يحب
play - played	يلعب	rain - rained	تمطر
use - used	يستخدم	talk - talked	يتحدث
listen - listened	يستمع	walk - walked	يمشى
stop - stopped	يتوقف - يقف	paint - painted	يدهن - يرسم بالألوان
live - lived	يعيش - يسكن	wash - washed	يغسل
arrive - arrived	يصل	study - studied	يذاكر

Irregular verbs

go - went	يذهب	do homework - did	يعمل الواجب
get up - got up	ينهض من الفراش	have - had	يمتلك
draw - drew	يرسم	drive - drove	يقود
take - took	يأخذ	wake up - woke up	يوقظ - يستيقظ
study - studies	يدرس	get dressed - got	يرتدى
eat - ate	يأكل	wear - wore	يلبس
get home - got	يصل المنزل	Learn - learnt (ed)	يتعلم

Read and Learn اقرا وتعلم

What is your favourite subject?	ما هى مادتك المفضلة ؟
What are his favourite TV programmes?	ما هى برامجه التليفزيونية المفضلة ؟
Blog post	منشورات على شبكة الانترنت
Have you got any brothers and sisters?	هل لديك أى أخوة أو أخوات ؟
My mother wakes me up early.	والدتى توقظنى مبكراً.
My father sometimes takes me to school.	والدى يأخذنى أحيانا الى المدرسة.
We never go to school on Fridays.	نحن لا نذهب المدرسة أبداً فى أيام الجُمع.
I usually get up at seven o'clock.	أنا عادة ما استيقظ فى تمام الساعة السابعة.
A day in my life.	يوم فى حياتى.
Proud to be Egyptian.	فخور لكونى مصرى.

Language notes

wake up يوقظ – يستيقظ

- We sometimes wake up at 7 o'clock.

get up ينهض من الفراش

- I get up and wash my face.

wear يرتدى (قميص - جيبة - ......)

- Salwa wears a new dress.

get dressed يرتدى ملابسه كاملة

- Dina gets dressed and goes to school.

Structure & Grammar Reference

The Present Simple Tense
زمن المضارع البسيط

- يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير دائماً عن الحقائق والعادات والأحداث اليومية والأفعال المتكررة. يتكون من

(I, We, You, They) + V. (inf.) مصدر الفعل ....

(He, She, It) + { V. + (s / es) } ....

- I wear trousers and a school T-shirt.
- It rains in the winter.
- Amal studies hard for the exams.

Negative.

فاعل + (doesn't / don't + مصدر الفعل] ....

He → doesn't play tennis.

She → doesn't shout in the class.

It → doesn't say unkind things.

I → don't hurt people.

We → don't go to school on Friday

They → don't fight.

You → don't do computer studies.

Interrogative.

Does + (he – she – it) + مصدر الفعل .... ?

الإجابة تكون باستخدام

Yes, ... does. / No, ... doesn't.

- Does Mohamed sleep early?
  - Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Do + [you – they – we] + مصدر الفعل .... ?

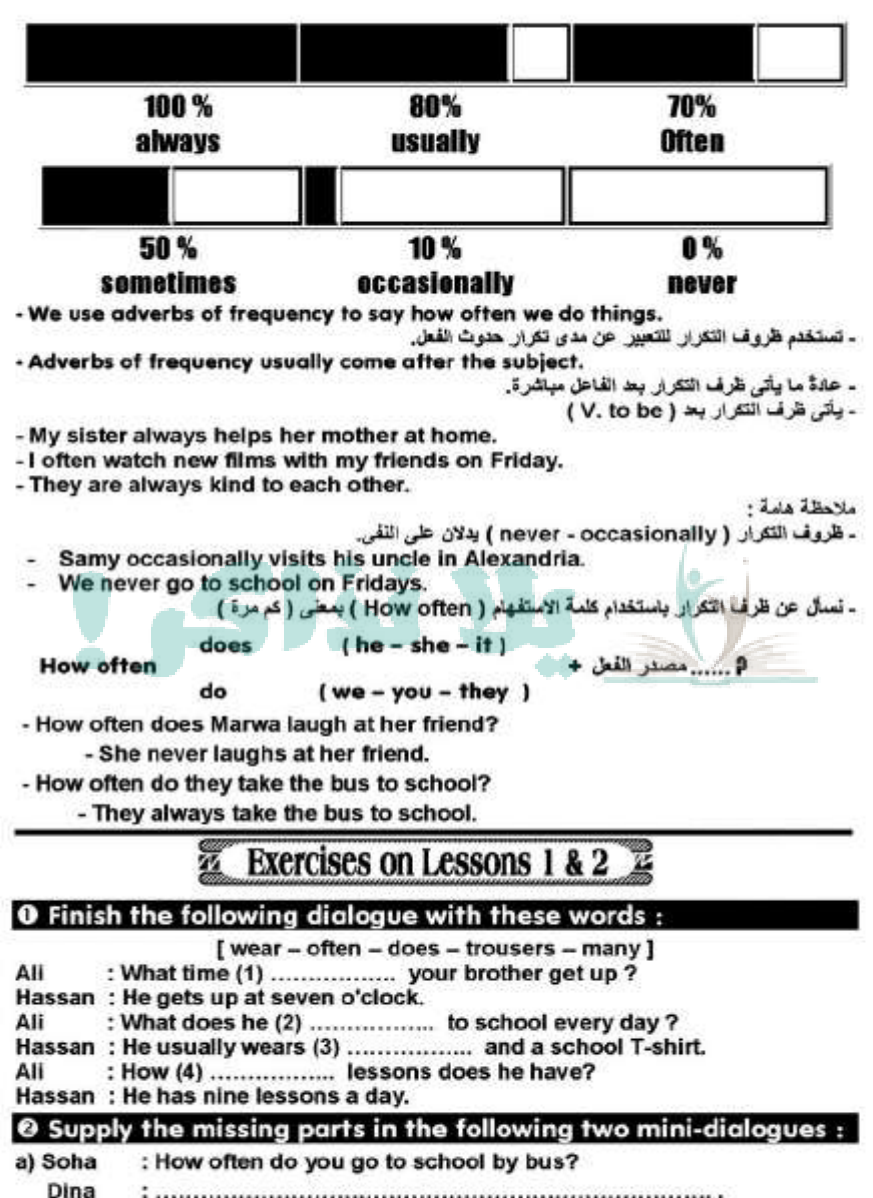
الإجابة تكون باستخدام

Yes, ... do. / No, ... don't.

- Do you study hard for the exams?
  - Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Adverbs of Frequency
ظروف التكرار

(always – usually – often – sometimes – occasionally – never)



100 %	80%	70%
always	usually	Often

50 %	10 %	0 %
sometimes	occasionally	never

- We use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do things.

- تستخدم ظروف التكرار للتعبير عن مدى تكرار حدوث الفعل.

- Adverbs of frequency usually come after the subject.

- عادةً ما يأتى ظرف التكرار بعد الفاعل مباشرة.

- يأتى ظرف التكرار بعد (V. to be)

- My sister always helps her mother at home.
- I often watch new films with my friends on Friday.
- They are always kind to each other.

ملاحظة هامة :

- ظروف التكرار (never - occasionally) يدلان على النفى.

- Samy occasionally visits his uncle in Alexandria.
- We never go to school on Fridays.

- نسأل عن ظرف التكرار باستخدام كلمة الاستفهام (How often) بمعنى (كم مرة)

How often does (he – she – it) / do (we – you – they) + مصدر الفعل ......؟

- How often does Marwa laugh at her friend?
  - She never laughs at her friend.
- How often do they take the bus to school?
  - They always take the bus to school.

Exercises on Lessons 1 & 2

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[wear – often – does – trousers – many]

Ali : What time (1) .... your brother get up ?
Hassan : He gets up at seven o'clock.
Ali : What does he (2) .... to school every day ?
Hassan : He usually wears (3) .... and a school T-shirt.
Ali : How (4) .... lessons does he have?
Hassan : He has nine lessons a day.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Soha : How often do you go to school by bus?
Dina : ....

b) Tamer : .... ?
Ahmad : We never go to school on Fridays .

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- What do you usually	a) before school starts.
2- I always talk to my friends	b) your favourite subject?
3- How often do you	c) about history and geography.
4- I love programmes	d) your favourite programmes?
5- What is	e) do computer studies?
	f) do on a school day ?

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Hello! My name is Ahmed Elyamany. I'm a student at preparatory school. My mother wakes me up early. At seven o'clock, I wash, get dressed and eat breakfast. I wear trousers and a school T-shirt. I always go to school on foot. I have nine lessons a day. On Wednesday, we study Arabic, English, religion maths, science, and computer studies. At three forty-five, I get home. At nine o'clock, I go to bed.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What does Ahmad wear to school?
2- Does Ahmad go to school by bus?
3- How many lessons does Ahmad have?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- Ahmad's .... always wakes him up.
a) father b) mother c) sister
5- Ahmad gets home at ....
a) 3:45 b) 4:45 c) 2:45

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- What .... your favourite subject?
a) are b) is c) am
2- How .... does he go to school by bus?
– He never goes to school by bus.
a) old b) many c) often
3- What are his favourite .... ? - Dogs and Kittens.
a) animals b) animal c) animal's
4- We usually play tennis .... Thursdays.
a) at b) in c) on
5- Does it .... in the summer?
a) rains b) rain c) raining
6- I always watch .... with my friends.
a) DVDs b) lunch c) exams
7- My father .... takes me to school, but I usually go by bus.
a) never b) always c) sometimes

8- What does Hassan usually .... on a school day?
a) do b) does c) did

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- I arrive at school at 7:45 . (When)
2- I never go to school by bus . (How often)
3- Amal always studies hard for her exams . (Does)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- We always play tennis <u>at</u> Fridays.
2- It <u>always</u> rains in Egypt in the summer .
3- How <u>many</u> do you have history and geography?

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

wakes - never - lessons

Hani is a student in a preparatory school . ...

....
....
....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ how often have you got English

Lessons 3 , 4 & Review

Listen again and complete the form: (SB page 3)

Library card application form

First name : ....
Surname : ....
Date of birth : ....
Address : ....
Telephone number : ....
Favourite books : ....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
library	مكتبة	card	بطاقة
application	طلب – إستمارة	form	نموذج
first name	الإسم الأول	surname	اللقب
date of birth	تاريخ الميلاد	address	العنوان
telephone number	رقم التليفون	favourite books	الكتب المفضلة
painting	الرسم	free time	وقت الفراغ
too	أيضاً	but	لكن ..
karate	لعبة الكاراتية	football team	فريق كرة القدم
languages	اللغات	very well	جيد جداً

cousin	ابن العم	England	إنجلترا
happy	سعيد	new	جديد
everybody	كل واحد - كل شخص	friendly	ودود
kind	عطوف – طيب	each other	بعضهم البعض
unkind	غير عطوف	helpful	معين – مساعد
help	مساعدة	class	فصل
correct	صحيح	sports	ألعاب رياضية
good at	ماهر فى	work	العمل
university	جامعة	every morning	كل صباح
village	قرية	religion	مادة الدين

Regular verbs

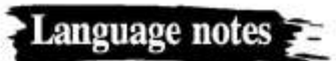
want - wanted	يريد	spell - spelled / spelt	يتهجى
repeat - repeated	يعيد – يكرر	like - liked	يحب
live - lived	يعيش – يسكن	love - loved	يحب
ask - asked	يسأل	play - played	يلعب
talk - talked	يتكلم	laugh at - laughed	يسخر من
share - shared	يشارك	listen - listened	يستمع
help - helped	يساعد	work - worked	يعمل

Irregular verbs

think - thought	يعتقد	do - did	يفعل – يعمل
speak - spoke	يتحدث (وغالبا لغة)	say - said	يقول
hurt - hurt	يجرح	drive - drove	يقود - يسوق
take - took	يأخذ	can - could	يستطيع

Read and Learn اقرأ وتعلم

What is your first name?	ما هو اسمك الأول ؟
What is your surname?	ما هو لقبك ؟
How do you spell that?	كيف تتهجى ذلك ؟
What's your phone number?	ما هو رقم تليفونك ؟
What's your address?	ما عنوانك ؟
Is that correct?	هل ذلك صحيح ؟
What books do you like?	ما الكتب التى تحبها ؟
Art is my favourite subject.	الرسم هو مادتى المُفضلة .
What are they good at ?	فيما هم جيدون ؟
We are always kind to new students.	نحن دائماً عطوفين مع الطلبة الجدد.
Everybody is friendly.	الكل ودودون.
My birthday is 11th August.	عيد ميلادى 11 أغسطس.
I live in Luxor, in Egypt.	أنا أعيش فى الأقصر . فى مصر.
Who are your friends?	من هم أصدقائك ؟



like + (noun ...... \ V. + ing ......)

- I like English very much.
- Dina likes speaking English.

live in – live at

live in + اسم المدينة أو الدولة

- Ahmed lives in Aswan.



live at + عنوان المنزل

- Akram lives at 11 Orabi Street.

Capital Letters

1- كلمة I بمعنى انا فى أى مكان فى الجملة.

- Samy and I go to the club every Friday.

2- أول حرف فى الجملة دائما يكون كبير.

- She sometimes asks her teacher for help.

3- أسماء العلم (الأشخاص) دائما تبدأ بحرف كبير.

- Dalia often shares her things with her friend Mona.

4- أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة دائما تبدأ بحرف كبير.

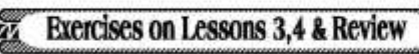
- Hady usually goes to the cinema on Monday.
- I was born in May.

5- أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار دائما تبدأ بحرف كبير.

- the River Nile – the Red Sea – the Pacific Ocean

6- أسماء البلاد والمدن والدول والقارات تبدأ دائما تبدأ بحرف كبير.

- I live in Tanta. It is a beautiful city in Egypt.
- Cairo is the biggest city in Africa.



❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[phone – book – surname – name – address]

Teacher : What's your first (1) .... ?
Rania : It's Rania.
Teacher : What's your (2) .... ?
Rania : It's El-Hawary.
Teacher : What's your (3) .... ?
Rania : 103 Ahmad Saleh Street. Alexandria.
Teacher : What's your (4) .... number?
Rania : It's 109466563.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Hani : How do you spell your surname?
Waleed : ....
b) Hagar : .... ?
Walaa : My friends are Noha, Mona and Esraa.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- How do you go to school?	a) very well.
2- I live in	b) Mansoura.
3- My favourite subject is	c) helpful.
4- He speaks German	d) English.
5- We never	e) By bus.
	f) say unkind things.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

My name is Sojoud. I'm 11. I like English, but art is my favourite subject. I like painting in my free time. I live in El-Mahalla El-Kobra. My friends are Nagham and Yasmeen. Nagham is 11 too, But Yasmeen is 12. Nagham is very good at sports. She loves karate. Yasmeen is good at languages. She speaks English very well. She often talks to her cousin in England.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What's Sojoud's favourite subject?
2- Who are her friends?
3- What are her friends good at?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- Nagham is good at ....
a) karate b) languages c) painting
5- Sojoud likes .... in her free time.
a) English b) painting c) art

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- I like .... football in my free time.
a) play b) plays c) playing
2- We .... at seven o'clock for school.
a) get up b) wear c) laugh
3- Baher .... often take the bus to school.
a) don't b) doesn't c) isn't
4- My .... is Hala Sabri.

a) surname b) name c) book

5- How do you spell your ....? - T- A - N - T - A .

a) surname b) address c) name

6- Munir and Nabil are my best ....

a) languages b) sports c) friends

7- My sister .... to university every morning.

a) go b) goes c) going

8- He speaks English very well. He often talks to his cousin in ....

a) English b) German c) England

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- My name is Mohammad Sabry. (What)

✍ ....

2- I occasionally go to school by bus . (Do)

✍ ....

3- My favourite sport is tennis . (What)

✍ ....

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- I like <u>play</u> football

✍ ....

2- Hala and Nouran <u>is</u> my best friends .

✍ ....

3- What's your <u>dress</u>?

✍ ....

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

maths - geography - art

My favourite subject is science ....

....

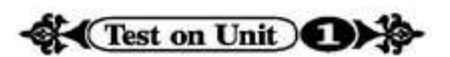
....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ khaled's english pen friend lives in london

✍ ....



Test on Unit 1

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[phone – sports – spell – surname – birth]

Man : What's your (1) .... ?
Boy : It's Badrawi.
Man : Can you (2) .... that, please?
Boy : B-A-D-R-A-W-I
Man : Thank you, What's your date of (3) .... ?
Boy : It's 7 September 2003.
Man : What (4) .... do you like?
Boy : I like football.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Hani : What's is your favourite subject?
Waleed : ....
b) Hagar : .... ?
Walaa : Hamza is good at languages.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- We sometimes draw or paint in	a) maths.
2- We learn about numbers in	b) geography.
3- We often use the internet in	c) art.
4- We read about cities and countries in	d) history.
5- We learn about the past in	e) science.
	f) computer studies.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Amal is a new student in Lycee El Horya prep school in Alexandria. Amal isn't happy. She doesn't know any students in class. The old students decide to help her . They are always kind and friendly to her. Now she likes her new school and has new friends.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why isn't Amal happy?
2- How do the students help her?
3- What's the name of Amal's new school?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- Amal lives in ....
a) Alexandria b) Cairo c) Tanta

5- The students are always .... to her.

a) unfriendly b) unkind c) kind

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- How often do you have English on Monday ? - ....

a) One b) Once c) Two

2- We never laugh .... other students.

a) on b) to c) at

3- We always .... to each other.

a) listen b) hurt c) share

4- Fawzi .... at 25 El-Gaish Street, Damanhour.

a) live b) living c) lives

5- Khaled's English .... friend lives in London.

a) pin b) pen c) bin

6- What's your .... ? - 1000533437.

a) address b) name c) telephone number

7- What .... do you like ? - English and Arabic.

a) sports b) languages c) food

8- How often do they say unkind things ?

- They .... say unkind things.

a) never b) every c) ever

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- My surname is El-Alfy. (What)

2- We never go to school on Fridays . (How often)

3- I have nine lessons every day . (How many)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- How often do you <u>walks</u> to school?

2- We learn about numbers in <u>geography</u> .

3- My <u>surname</u> is 15 Elbahr Street , Zifta.

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

share - hurt - say

In school ,we never laugh at other students ....

....

....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ what s your favourite city in egypt

✍ ....

Unit 2 My family at work







Tarek is writing about his family (SB page 7)

5 November

My family at work!

My grandparents live in the countryside. I am very proud of my grandparents, my grandfather is a farmer. He always gets up very early because there are lots of jobs to do on the farm. Now he is growing potatoes.

We live in the city. My father works in an office. He is an architect. He designs new buildings. At the moment he is designing a new library.

My mother is a doctor. She usually works at the hospital. She isn't working at the hospital today. She is helping sick people in a village.

My sister, Manal, is 20. She goes to university. She wants to be a teacher.

My brother, Magdy, is studying for his exams at the moment. He wants to be a doctor.

I am still at school. I want to be an engineer. I want to build new bridges, dams and roads.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
architect	مهندس معمارى	farmer	مزارع – فلاح
doctor	طبيب	grandparents	أجداد
family	عائلة	countryside	الريف
grandfather	الجد	because	لأن – بسبب – من أجل
there are	يوجد للجمع	lots of	كثير من
jobs	وظائف - مهام	farm	مزرعة
father = dad	الأب	mother = mum	الأم
buildings	مبانى	at the moment = now	فى الحال
hospital	مستشفى	today	اليوم
sick people	المرضى	sister	أخت
teacher	مدرس / مدرسة	brother	أخ
engineer	مهندس	still	ما زال
bridge / s	كوبرى - كبارى	dam / s	سد - سدود
road / s	طريق – طرق	each	كل

ill = sick	مريض - عليل	piano	آلة البيانو
a school trip	رحلة مدرسية	an e-mail	بريد إلكترونى
potatoes	بطاطس	story	قصة
outside	بالخارج	village	قرية
animals	حيوانات	vegetables	خضروات
proud of	فخور	office	مكتب
Café	مقهى	library	مكتبة

Regular verbs

watch - watched	يشاهد	work - worked	يعمل
design - designed	يصمم	help - helped	يساعد
study - studied	يدرس	want - wanted	يريد
practise - practised	يمارس	stay - stayed	يبقى - يقيم
listen to - listened to	يستمع إلى	play - played	يلعب

Irregular verbs

teach - taught	يُدرس - يُعلم	sit - sat	يجلس
go - went	يذهب	grow - grew	يزرع
get up - got up	ينهض من الفراش	do - did	يفعل – يعمل
build - built	يبنى	run - ran	يجرى
write - wrote	يكتب	drive - drove	يقود – يسوق
read - read	يقرأ	take - took	يأخذ

Read and Learn إقـرا وتـعـلـم

My father works in an office. أبى يعمل فى مكتب.

I'm very proud of my grandparents. أنا فخور جداً بأجدادى.

My mother is a doctor. أمى طبيبة.

I'm still at school. انا ما زلت فى المدرسة

(Architects) design new buildings.
المهندسين المعماريون يقوموا بتصميم المبانى الجديدة .

(Doctors) help sick people. They work in a hospital.
الأطباء يساعدون المرضى ويعملون فى المستشفى

(Teachers) help children. They work in a school.
المعلمون يساعدون الأطفال ويعملون فى المدرسة

(Engineers) help to build roads, dams and bridges.
المهندسون يساعدون فى بناء الطرق والسدود والكبارى.

(Farmers) usually get up early.
They work with animals. They grow vegetables.
المزارعين غالبا يستيقظون مبكراً ويعملون مع الحيوانات ويقومون بزراعة الخضروات.

Language notes

architect - engineer

architect مهندس معمارى (هو من يقوم بوضع التصميمات فقط)
- Architects design new buildings.

engineer مهندس مدنى (هو من يقوم بالإشراف على بناء الطرق والسدود والكبارى والمبانى)
- Engineers help to build roads, dams and bridges.

because - to

- because : لأن ، ويأتى بعدها جملة كاملة

He usually gets up very early because there are lots of jobs to do on the farm.

to + مصدر الفعل
- I want to be a teacher to help children learn.

drive (someone) to (place)

يوصل (شخص ما) إلى (مكان ما) بسيارته

- My father usually drives my mother to the hospital.

Structure & Grammar Reference

The Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

Usage:

- We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now.
- يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أشياء تحدث الآن (أثناء الكلام).

Form:

فاعل + (am, is, are) + { فعل + ing } ......

- I'm staying at home today.
- Now he is growing potatoes.
- At the moment she is reading a book.
- They are studying for the exams at the moment.
- We are practising the piano now.

ملاحظات هامة:

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف (e) عند إضافة (ing) نحذف حرف (e) ثم نضع (ing).

practise	⟶	practising	chase	⟶	chasing
drive	⟶	driving	write	⟶	writing

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن ويسبقه حرف واحد متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضع (ing).

run ⟶ running
clap ⟶ clapping
swim ⟶ swimming
sit ⟶ sitting

Negative:

- He isn't studying Arabic now.

فاعل + (am not, isn't, aren't) + { فعل + ing } ......

- I'm not sitting in the café.
- They aren't practising the piano.

Yes / No Question:

(Is, Are) + فاعل + { فعل + ing } .... ?

Yes, ... فاعل ... is / are. No, ... فاعل ... isn't / aren't.

- Is Miss Sara teaching the class?
  - Yes, she is. or \ No, she isn't.
- Are they staying at home?
  - Yes, they are. or \ No, they aren't.
- Are you helping sick people?
  - Yes, I'm. or \ No, I'm not.

Comparison between the Present Continuous and the Present Simple

	Present Continuous	Present Simple
Usage	يعبر عن فعل يحدث الآن	يعبر عن فعل يتكرر أو عادة أو حقيقة
Form	فاعل + (am, is, are) + { V. + ing}	(He, She, It) + V. + s (es) (I, We, You, They) + V.(inf)
Helping words	now - at the moment - today	always – usually – often – sometimes – occasionally – never – every
Negative	فاعل + (am not, isn't, aren't) + { V. + ing }	(He, She, It) + doesn't + V.(inf) (I, We, You, They) + don't + V.(inf)
Yes / No Question	Is, Are + فاعل + { V. + ing } ...? - Yes, ...فاعل... is / are. - No, ...فاعل... isn't / aren't.	Does + (he, she, it) + فاعل + V. (inf) ....? - Yes, ... does. - No, ... doesn't. Do + (we, you, they) + فاعل + V. (inf) ....? - Yes, ... do. - No, ... don't.

Exercises on Lessons 1 & 2

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[farmer – usually – hospital – doctor – architect]

Tarek : What's your father's job?
Nabil : He's an (1) ....
Tarek : Where does your father (2) .... work?
Nabil : He works in an office. At the moment he is designing a new library.
Tarek : Where does your mother work?
Nabil : She works in a (3) .... She is a dotor.
Tarek : Wow! I want to be a (4) ....to help sick people in the village.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Soha : When does your grandfather get up?
Dina : ....

b) Tamer : .... ?
Ahmad : Because I want to build new bridges, dams and roads.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- A farmer	a) helps sick people.
2- An engineer	b) helps to build bridges, roads and dams.
3- A doctor	c) designs new buildings.
4- A teacher	d) helps students at school.
5- An architect	e) works with animal and grows vegetables.
	f) drives me to work.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

I'm Amir Hassan Al-Alfy. I'm still at school. I want to be an engineer. I want to build new bridges dams and roads. I'm very proud of my grandparents. They live in the countryside. My grandfather is a farmer. He always gets up very early because there are lots of jobs to do in the farm. Now, he is growing potatoes.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What is Amir's grandfather growing now?
2- What is Amir's surname?
3- Why does Amir's grandfather get up early?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- The underlined word They refers to ....
a) jobs b) grandparents c) bridges, dams and roads.

5- Amir wants to be ....
a) a farmer b) a doctor c) an engineer

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Why .... Tarek's grandfather get up early?
a) do b) is c) does

2- I want to be a doctor .... help sick people.
a) because b) to c) for

3- The students usually .... a story on Thursday.
a) write b) are writing c) writes

4- What book .... at the moment?
a) you read b) you are reading c) are you reading

5- .... design new buildings.
a) Doctors b) Engineers c) Architects

6- My mum .... lunch now.
a) makes b) is making c) make

7- My father usually drives me to work, but today he .... a bus.
a) take b) is taking c) takes

8- .... usually get up early every day.
a) He b) We c) She

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- My brother, Magdy, is studying for his exam now. (What)
2- The doctor helps sick people in the village. (Who)
3- Hisham is staying in bed because he is ill. (Why)
4- A farmer keeps animals and grows vegetables . (What)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- They <u>running</u> fast at the moment.
2- He <u>writes</u> an email now .
3- He isn't <u>to study</u> today.
4- My sister <u>makes</u> lunch now.
5- We usually <u>getting</u> up early every day.
6- Mum is a housewife and she works <u>in</u> home .

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

design - brother - teacher

My name is Ahmad, I want to be an architect.

....

....

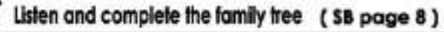
....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

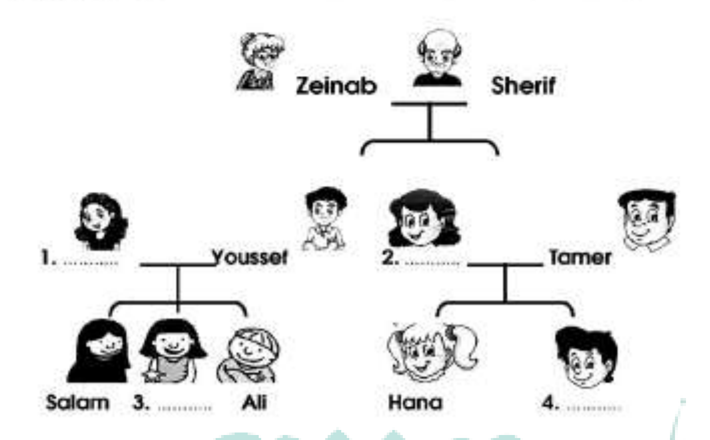
☞ ahmad and nagi want to be engineers to build dams bridges and roads



Lessons 3 , 4 & Review



Listen and complete the family tree (SB page 8)



Ask and answer about yourself and your family (SB page 9)

What's your father's job?

He's scientist.

What do you want to be one day?

Project (SB page 9)



This is Sara's aunt. Her name is Samira. She lives in Suez. She works in an office.

1. You are going to interview your partner about a person in their family. First, plan some questions to ask about these topics.
   Their names , their job , where they live , where they work , what they usually do , what they are doing now.



Examples :

How many uncles and aunts have you got?

What is your aunt's job?

What does she usually do on Monday morning?

2. Then write a paragraph about this person .

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
family tree	شجرة العائلة	aunt	العمة - الخالة
brother	الأخ - الشقيق	cousin	إبن العم

father	الأب - الوالد	grandfather	الجد
wife	الزوجة	grandmother	الجدة
mother	الأم - الوالدة	sister	الأخت - الشقيقة
uncle	العم - الخال	husband	الزوج
mechanic	ميكانيكى	barber	حلاق
accountant	محاسب	chef	طاه - طباخ
tour guide	مرشد سياحى	scientist	عالم
hair	شعر	laboratory	معمل - مختبر
restaurant	مطعم	famous places	أماكن مشهورة
cars	سيارات	money	نقود
shopping	التسوق	music	الموسيقى
older than	أكبر من	younger than	أصغر من
baby girl	طفلة صغيرة	food	طعام
headache	صداع	better at	أفضل فى
is called	يُدعى - يُسمى	next door	البيت المجاور
daughter	إبنة	son	إبن

Regular verbs

cook - cooked	يطبخ - يطهو	show - showed	يعرض
repair - repaired	يصلح	plan - planned	يخطط

Irregular verbs

has / have got - had	عنده - لديه - يمتلك	cut - cut	يقص - يقطع

Read and Learn اقـرأ وتـعـلـم

Ali's father is called Youssef. = His name is Youssef. والد على يُدعى يوسف.
What are your brothers' names? ما هى أسماء اخوانك ؟
How many cousins have you got? كم إبن عم لديك ؟
How old is your grandfather? ما عمر جدك ؟
I've got four cousins. أنا لدى أربعة أبناء عمومة.
What is your aunt's job? ما هى وظيفة عمتك ؟
I have got a sister but I have not got any brothers.
أنا لدى شقيقة ولكن ليس لدى أى أشقاء.
You are good at English. I'm better at maths.
انت جيد فى الإنجليزية. أنا افضل فى الرياضيات .
What are your uncles' jobs? ما هى وظيفة أعمامك ــ أخوالك؟
An accountant works with money. المحاسب يعمل (يتعامل) مع الأموال.
A barber cuts hair. الحلاق يقص الشعر
A chef cooks food in a restaurant. الطاه من يقوم بالطهى فى المطعم.
A mechanic repairs cars. الميكانيكى يصلح السيارات .
A tour guide shows people famous places.
المرشد السياحى يُرى الناس الأماكن المشهورة.
A scientist works in a laboratory. العالم يعمل فى المختبر - المعمل

Language notes

How many ... ?   كم عدد ؟

How many + (اسم جمع) .... ?

- How many cousins have you got? - I have got 5 cousins.
- How many days are there in a week? - There are 7 days in a week.

Structure & Grammar Reference

has got :   له , لديه , عنده

[He , She , It , Ali , Heba] + has got ...

☞ Salma has got one brother.

لاحظ أن ... has تختصر إلى 's (وعند النفى نضع بعدها أداة نفى not) .

☞ Emma has not got school on Saturday or Sunday .

☞ Yoko has got maths on Monday and Sunday .

فى المثالين السابقين هل يمكنك أن تستنتج استخدام and / or ؟

Have got :   لــه , لديــه , عنـــده

وتستخدم مع (I , you , we , they , Ali and Heba , ...)

☞ I've got maths , English and religion on Saturday .
☞ What subjects have you got on Monday ?
☞ I haven't got any brothers. .

Negative:

(I, We, You, They) + haven't got ....
(He, She, It) + hasn't got ....

- They haven't got any brothers.
- He hasn't got a headache.

is / are called :   يُسمى , يدعى

☞ My grandfather is called Nabil . (His name is ....)
☞ Her cousins are called Ahmed and Mona .

Possessive ('s)

Using ('s) to describe possession :   وصف الملكية

تأتى ('s) بعد الشخص الذى نصف ملكيته لشىء ما (أو يخصه شىء) .

☞ This is Nabil's book .   كتاب نبيل
☞ My dad's sister is my aunt .   أخت أبى
☞ What is your aunt's job?   ما هى وظيفة عمتك / خالتك ؟

Apostrophe (')

- تستخدم الفاصلة العليا (') فى الاختصارات مثل:

- 'm – 's – 're – isn't – aren't – don't – doesn't – 've got – 's got

Exercises on Lessons 3,4 & Review

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[uncle – son – daughter – sister – cousin]

Soha : Let's play a nice game, Adel.
Adel : Ok. I agree.
Soha : Who's your (1) .... ?
Adel : He's the child of my (2) .... or aunt.
Soha : Congratulations. Your turn.
Adel : Who's your aunt?
Soha : She's my mother or father's (3) ....
Adel : Congratulations. Your turn.
Soha : Who's your sister?
Adel : She's my mother and father's (4) ....

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Manar : How many uncles and aunts have you got?
Enas : ....
b) Hady : .... ?
Ali : He works in a laboratory.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- A mechanic	a) is called Samir.
2- An accountant	b) cooks in restaurant.
3- Salma's grandfather	c) uncle.
4- A chef	d) cousin.
5- Your mother's brother is your	e) repairs cars.
	f) works with money.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Omar is a student in a prep school . He is twelve years old . He goes to school on foot because it isn't far from his house . His father is a teacher of English and his mother is a scientist . <u>He</u> has got one sister called Salma . She is in primary five . Omar's family spends the summer holiday in Alexandria . In the morning , they all go to the sea . They sometimes go to Manshia in the evening .

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Where does Omar spend the summer holiday ?
2- How does Omar go to school ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

3- Omar's mother works in a ....
a) school b) lab c) theatre
4- The underlined word " <u>He</u> " refers to ....

a) Omar's friend b) Omar's father c) Omar

5- The school is .... Omar's house .

a) near b) far from c) opposite

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- A .... works in a laboratory.

a) scientist b) mechanic c) tour guide

2- .... your father's name ? - He is called Khaled.

a) What's b) Where's c) Who's

3- A husband of your mother is your ....

a) brother b) son c) father

4- What are your .... names? - Their names are Mourad, Ali and Ahmad.

a) uncle's b) uncles' c) uncles

5- I go to the .... to cut my hair .

a) mechanic b) accountant c) barber

6- Your brother is your mother and father's ....

a) daughter b) aunt c) son

7- I've got a sister, but I .... got any brothers.

a) not have b) have not c) has not

8- .... father is not working . He has got a headache.

a) Amira b) Amiras' c) Amira's

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- An accountant works with money. (Who)

2- My brother is called Safy. (What)

3- My aunt works in a hospital. (Where)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- Your husband is the father of your mother or father.

2- Your cousin is the child of your grandmother or grandfather.

3- Your sister is your mother and father's son.

4- Your aunt is your mother or father's cousin.

5- Your mother or father's brother is your grandfather.

6- A barber works with money.

7- A chef cook food in a restaurant.

8- A tour guide showing people famous places.

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

mechanic - repairs - famous

This is uncle Magdy ....

....

....

....

⑨ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ i ve got a sister , but I haven t got any brothers
☞ what s your favourite subject ahmad?
☞ you re good at english. I m better at history.

Test on Unit 2

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[laboratory – does – called – restaurant – job]

Dina : Hello , Nancy .
Nancy : Hello , Dina .
Dina : What is your husband (1) .... ?
Nancy : He's called Hatem .
Dina : What's his (2) ....?
Nancy : He's a scientist .
Dina : Where (3) .... he work ?
Nancy : He works in a (4) ....

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Mona : How many people are there in your family ?
Sahar : ....
a) Salma : What does a mechanic do ?
Alaa : ....

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- How many	a) cuts hair.
2- I'm very proud	b) uncles have you got?
3- He wants to be	c) job?
4- A barber	d) jobs?
5- What's your father's	e) a doctor.
	f) of my grandparents.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

My name is Ibrahim. I have two brothers called Youssef and Salah. Youssef is older than me and Salah is younger than me. I don't have any sisters. Kamal is my father and my mother is called Lamia. My uncle is my mother's brother. He's called Fawzi. His wife is called Amira. They have a baby girl called Mona. My grandparents live next door. My grandfather is called Badrawi and my grandmother is called Hekmat.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Where's his grandfather live?
2- What's the name of his uncle?
3- How many uncles has Ibrahim got?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- His uncle is his mother's ....

a) sister b) cousin c) brother

5- His grandmother is called ....

a) Lamia b) Hekmat c) Mona

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- This is Sara's aunt. .... name is Samira.

a) His b) Her c) Their

2- What does she usually .... on Monday morning?

a) does b) doing c) do

3- How many .... have you got?

a) cousins b) cousin c) cousin's

4- What are you .... now?

a) doing b) do c) does

5- I want to be an architect to .... new buildings.

a) practise b) design c) cut

6- The girls usually practise the piano. Today they .... TV.

a) watch b) watches c) are watching

7- .... shows people famous places.

a) A doctor b) A scientist c) A tour guide

8- Hisham usually .... to school by bus. Today he is going by taxi.

a) goes b) go c) going

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- My brother's name is Hassan. (What)

2- Miss Sara usually teaches the class. (Who)

3- My grandparents live next door. (Where)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- Nouran father is a doctor.

2- What are their job ?

3- Hisham studies now.

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

Samy - lives - works

Hisham's uncle

This is Hisham's uncle . ...

....

....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ hatem s studying to be a doctor He is at university

Unit 3 Food



Lessons 1 & 2

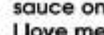




Read Salma's email. What food does Salma's aunt always cook for her? (SB page 11)



To : jana@exaple.com
SUBJECT: Egyptian food
Dear Jean,
Egypt is famous for many things including its delicious food!
Do you like soup? My favourite soup is molokhia. It's a kind of vegetables soup and it's very healthy.
Koshari is a very popular dish. There isn't any meat in it, but there are lentils. The other main ingredients are rice and pasta. There aren't any tomatoes in this dish, but it is delicious with some tomato sauce on the top.



I love meat. My favourite food is lamb. I like to eat it with some salad and some bread.
There is a lot of good fish in Egypt. When we visit my family in Alexandria, my aunt always cooks fresh fish.
There are lots of sweets, too. Many have got nuts and dates in them. They are delicious!



Best wishes,
Salam

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
bread	خبز	dates	تمر - بلح
fish	سمك	lamb	لحم الخروف - الضأن
lentils	عدس	nuts	سودانى (مكسرات)
pasta	مكرونة	rice	أرز
salad	سلطة	soup	شوربة
tomato sauce	صلصة طماطم	molokhia	ملوخية
meat	لحم	koshari	كشرى
okra	بامية	vegetables	خضروات
onions	بصل	carrots	جزر
potatoes	بطاطس	cheese	جبن
famous for	مشهور بـ	delicious	لذيذ - شهى
healthy	صحى	popular	شعبى - محبوب - رائج
main ingredients	مكونات رئيسية	on the top	على الجزء العلوى
dish	طبق	fresh	طازج
there are	يوجد للجمع	sweets	حلوى

best wishes	أطيب التمنيات	good for you	مفيدة لك
street	شارع	many people	العديد من الناس
water	مياه	another	آخر
also	أيضاً	menu	قائمة الطعام
bottle	زجاجة	kitchen	مطبخ

Regular verbs

include - included	تتضمن - تشتمل	like - liked	يحب
visit - visited	يزور	cook - cooked	يطبخ - يطهو
try - tried	يحاول	love - loved	يحب

Irregular verbs

eat - ate	يأكل	have/ has - had	يتناول
let - let	يدع	drink - drank	يشرب

Read and Learn اقرأ وتعلم

What's your favourite food?	ما هو طعامك المفضل؟
Egypt is famous for many things including its delicious food!	مصر تشتهر العديد من الأشياء بما في ذلك الطعام اللذيذ !
Koshari is a very popular dish.	الكشرى هو الطبق شعبى جداً.
Best wishes, Salma .	أطيب التمنيات يا سلمى.
Dear Jane,	عزيزى جان ,
It's very healthy.	إنه صحى جداً .
My favourite food is	طعامى المفضل هو ....
Molokhia soup is good for you.	شوربة الملوخية مفيدة جدا لك.
Do you like soup?	هل تحب الشوربة؟
There's some water in that bottle.	هناك بعض الماء فى تلك الزجاجة.
There isn't any bread in the kitchen.	لا يوجد أي خبز في المطبخ.

Language notes

famous & famous for :

famous :

شهير ، مشهور (ولا يأتى بعدها حرف جر إذا لم نذكر الشيء المشهور به)

☞ A tour guide shows people famous places.

famous for :

مشهور ب (ويأتى بعدها for ثم الشيء المشهور به)

☞ Egypt is famous for many things, including its delicious food .

Countable & uncountable nouns

...ble nouns : الأسماء القابلة للعد

(They are nouns which can be counted.)

هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن تعد (one, two, three ...) مثل :

...y - girl - book - apple - machine - town - city - cat
...edal - night - day - year - century - question - friend

ويأتي قبل الأسماء القابلة للعد المفرد أداة تنكير (a , an) - ومع الجمع نستخدم ...

- ...you like an apple ? (..... one apple .... ?)
- ...re three books on the desk.
- ...e some boys playing at the park.

عن الاسم المفرد نستخدم الفعل (There is \ isn't)

- ...a tomato.
- ...sn't an apple.

عندما نتحدث عن الاسم الجمع نستخدم الفعل (There are \ aren't)

- ...re three shops in the street.
- ...ren't vegetables in the fridge.

...table nouns : الأسماء الغير قابلة للعد (الكم)

(They are nouns which can't be counted.)

هي الأسماء التي لا يمكننا عدها بالأرقام ولا تجمع (وتعامل معاملة المفرد) مثل :

...l - water - juice - flour - salt - sugar - rice - money
soup - pasta - time - salad - music

- ...n't any money on the table.
- ... eat some salad and some bread.

عندما نتحدث عن الاسم الذي لا يعد نستخدم الفعل (There is \ isn't)

- ...s pasta in koshari. ☞ There isn't lamb in koshari.

معناه (بعض) وتستخدم مع العد والكمية

وتأتي في حالة الإثبات أو الطلب أو العرض ، وتعبر عن عدد قليل أو غير محدد .

- ...you like some juice ?
- ...re some students in the class.

معناه (أي) وتستخدم في حالتي النفي والسؤال وتأتي مع العد والكمية

- ...ren't any sweets there.
- ... any tomato sauce in molokhia soup?

How much : كم للكمية (للسؤال عن الكمية أى الأسماء التى لا تعد)

☞ How much money do you need ?

How many : كم للعدد (للسؤال عن الأشياء القابلة للعد)

☞ How many days are there in a week ?

a little : (ومعناها قليل للكمية) ويأتى بعدها اسم مفرد غير قابل للعدد

☞ I like my tea with a little sugar . (كمية قليلة ولكنها كافية)

a lot : كثيراً ، ولا يستخدم معها حرف جر

☞ I've learnt a lot at my school . ☞ Thanks a lot .

a lot of : = many , much كثيراً من (ويأتى بعدها عدد أو كمية)

☞ I know a lot of (much) information about computers .

☞ She has bought a lot of (many) books and magazines .

N.B. I have got many (a lot of / lots of) cousins.

Exercises on Lessons 1 & 2

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[any – are – Is – isn't – some – There – aren't]

Mother : Look! There's an English dish on the menu.

Nouran : Is there (1) .... meat in it?

Mother : Yes, there's lamb in it and there (2) .... also vegetables. (3) .... are onions, carrots and potatoes.

Nouran : (4) .... there any cheese in it?

Mother : No, there (5) .... any cheese in it, but it is delicious with (6) .... cheese on the top.

Nouran : OK, let's try it.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Soha : Is there a lot of good fish in Egypt?

Dina : ....

b) Tamer : .... ?

Ahmad : My favourite soup is molokhia.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Koshari is	a) meat in it.
2- Vegetables soup	b) tomatoes in koshari.
3- There isn't any	c) some bread.
4- There aren't any	d) some lentils.
5- There are	e) is very healthy.
	f) a very popular dish in Egypt.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Hello! My name is John. I'm from England. I have an Egyptian pen friend called Marwan. I'm reading his e-mail now about food in Egypt. He tells me about a very popular dish called Koshari. There isn't any meat in it, but there are lentils in it. It also includes rice, pasta, fried onions and tomato sauce on the top. I think it's a very delicious dish . I want to try it.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What's the name of John's pen friend ?

2- Is there any meat in koshari ?

3- What are the main ingredients of koshari ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- The underlined word it refers to ....

a) meat b) Koshari c) Molokhia

5- John is ....

a) German b) Egyptian c) English

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Molokhia soup is good .... you.

a) to b) for c) at

2- There isn't .... bread in the kitchen .

a) some b) many c) any

3- .... there any lentils in okra?

a) Are b) Is c) Do

4- There .... a lot of good fish in Egypt .

a) is b) are c) some

5- Molokhia is a kind of .... soup.

a) lentils b) meat c) vegetables

6- Koshari is delicious with .... tomato sauce on the top.

a) any b) some c) many

7- There's an English .... on the menu.

a) fish b) dish c) fresh

8- The main ingredients of Koshari are ....

a) rice and pasta b) salad and bread c) nuts and dates

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- There's some meat in that dish. (Is)

2- There isn't any bread n the kitchen. (Is)

3- My favourite food is okra. (What)

4- There are lots of sweets on the menu. (Are)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- There aren't any vegetables in molokhia soup.

2- Molokhia soups is good for you.

3- Many people likes Koshari.

4- Salma don't like nuts and dates.

5- There're some bread next to the cheese.

6- There's some lentils in the Koshari .

⑧ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

meat - ingredients - tomato sauce

Koshari is a delicious dish in Egypt.

....

....

....

koshari

⑨ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

Egyptian - kind of - healthy

I like molokhia soup very much.

....

....

....

molokhia

⑩ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ do you like soup mounir

☞ there isn t any meat in it but it is delicious

Lessons 3 , 4 & Review

Egyptian food is popular all over the world! (SB page 14)

In London and New York, there are areas that people call (Little Egypt). You can buy Egyptian food, such as falafel, at the many shops and restaurant there.		•You can also find ful medames in many countries. Broad beans have a very long history in Egypt. The pharaohs of ancient Egypt loved them. • In the fourth century people cooked broad beans in big pots at night. In the morning, people enjoyed the beans for breakfast. That was the first ful medames dish. •Today, people still use the fourth-century recipe to cook ful medames.
FALAFEL KING	The Egyptian spice mixture, dukkah, is now popular in Australia. You can also buy it in supermarkets in other countries.	

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
chicken	لحم الدجاج	orange juice	عصير برتقال
tea	شاى	apples	تفاح
falafel	فلافل (طعمية)	spice mixture	خلطة توابل
ful medames	فول مدمس	dukkah	دُقة - خليط من الملح والتوابل
coffee	قهوة	broad beans	الفول
kofta	كفتة	herbs	خضرة (بقدونس)
yoghurt	زبادى	lemon	ليمون
yellow lentils	عدس اصفر	London	لندن (عاصمة انجلترا)
New York	نيويورك	areas	المناطق
shops	محلات	Australia	أستراليا
supermarket	سوبر ماركت	other countries	دول أخرى
long history	تاريخ طويل - عريق	pharaohs	الفراعنة
big pots	أوانى كبيرة	ancient Egypt	مصر القديمة
fourth century	القرن الرابع	at night	ليلاً
breakfast	الإفطار	first dish	الطبق الأول
still	ما زال - لا يزال	recipe	وصفة الطعام
international	دولى - عالمى	waiter	جرسون - نادل
good afternoon	مساء الخير	such as	مثل
pencils	أقلام رصاص	ruler	مسطرة
rubber	ممحاة - أستيكة	bedroom	غرفة النوم
outside Egypt	خارج مصر	bed	سرير
cupboard	دولاب	parts	أجزاء
newspaper	جريدة	Little Egypt	مصر الصغيرة

Regular verbs

use - used	يستخدم - يستعمل	cook - cooked	يطبخ - يطهو
enjoy - enjoyed	يستمتع	love - loved	يحب

Irregular verbs

go - went	يذهب	meet - met	يقابل
buy - bought	يشترى	drink - drank	يشرب
eat - ate	يأكل	find - found	يجد

Read and Learn إقرأ وتعلم

Egyptian food is popular all over the world.

الطعام المصرى له شعبية فى جميع أنحاء العالم.

How often do you go to a restaurant? كم مره تذهب للمطعم ؟

What do you like to eat and drink at a restaurant?

ماذا تحب أن تأكل او تشرب فى المطعم ؟

What would you like to eat / drink?	ماذا تريد أن تأكل أو تشرب ؟
Who would like some tea?	من يريد أن يشرب بعضاً من الشاى ؟
Would you like some ...... ?	هل تريد بعضاً من الـ ..... ؟
Can I have some ...., please?	هل أستطيع الحصول على بعض من .... من فضلك ؟
I'd like some ..... , please.	أريد بعضا من الـ .... من فضلك ؟
Have you got any .... ?	هل لديك اى .... ؟
Yes, of course.	نعم بالطبع .
There are areas that people call " Little Egypt" .	هناك بعض المناطق التى يسميها الناس مصر الصغيرة.
Do you like dates?	هل تحب التمر – البلح ؟
There is water, tea and orange juice.	يوجد مياه , شاى و عصير برتقال.
Broad beans have a very long history.	الفول له تاريخ عريق.
Salad is good for me.	السلطة مفيدة لى.
Orange juice?	عصير برتقال ؟ صيغة سؤال من سياق الكلام.

Structure & Grammar Reference

would like يود – يريد

هى صورة مهذبة من الفعل يريد (want) تستخدم فى الطلب المهذب .

{ would like = want } + اسم

{ would like to = want to } + مصدر الفعل

would you like .... ? = do you want .... ?

What would you like to have ? ماذا تريد أن تتناول ؟

« عندما نسأل شخص عما يريد أن يتناوله من طعام food أو شراب drink .

- What would you like to have , Dina ?
- I'd like to have some orange juice , please .
- What would you like to eat? = What do you want to eat?
- I would like some chicken. = I want some chicken.
- Would you like something to drink?
  = Do you want something to drink?

Likes & Dislikes

Do you like .... ?

- Yes, I do. \ No, I don't.

Does your brother like soup?

- Yes, he does. \ No, he doesn't.

The comma (,) الفاصلة السفلية

تستخدم الفاصلة لكى تفصل بين الكلمات فى قائمة واحدة بدلاً من كلمة and .

- I'd like some chicken, rice, salad and bread.
- There is water, tea, milk and orange juice.

تستخدم الفاصلة بعد ,Yes و No .

- Yes, he does.
- No, he doesn't.

تستخدم الفاصلة قبل الاسم المنادى إذا جاء فى آخر الجملة وبعده إذا جاء فى بداية الجملة .

- Where do you go every morning, Ahmed?
- Dina, can you wash the dishes, please?

Exercises on Lessons 3,4 & Review

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[I'd like – Would you – I'd – would – like]

waiter : What (1) .... you like to eat?
Ahmad : (2) .... like some chicken, please.
waiter : (3) .... like a drink?
Adel : Yes, please. (4) .... some water.
waiter : OK, Sir.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Manar : Is there any water in that bottle?
Enas : ....
b) Hady : .... ?
Ali : I'd like falafel.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- What would you like to eat?	a) eat with kofta?
2- What do people sometimes	b) broad beans, lemons, onions and tomatoes.
3- Kofta is	c) orange juice, please.
4- Ful medames is	d) Yes, please.
5- I'd like to drink	e) fish and rice , please.
	f) meat , onions and herbs.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

In London and New York, there are areas that people call " Little Egypt" . You can buy Egyptian foods, such as falafel at many shops and restaurants there. You can also find ful medames in many countries. Broad beans have a long history in Egypt. The pharaohs of ancient Egypt loved them . People cook the beans for breakfast. Today, people still use the fourth- century recipe to cook ful medames.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Where can you find " Little Egypt " ?
2- Where can you buy Egyptian foods?
3- What does the word them refer to?

B) Choose the correct answer :

3- People cook beans for ....
a) lunch b) breakfast c) dinner

4- People still use the .... recipe to cook ful medames.
a) fourth-century b) fifth-century c) second-century

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- I'd .... some fish and rice, please.
a) like b) likes c) liked

2- Would you like .... salad with the fish?
a) any b) some c) a lot

3- When do people sometimes eat ....? - For breakfast.
a) chicken b) fish c) ful medames

4- What do you like to eat and drink .... a restaurant?
a) on b) with c) at

5- We often eat .... with lentil yellow soup.
a) lemon b) kofta c) carrots

6- I like falafel , but I .... like soup.
a) not b) don't c) doesn't

7- Hassan .... like coffee, but he likes tea.
a) don't b) not c) doesn't

8- There .... water, tea and orange juice.
a) are b) is c) am

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- Kofta is meat, onions and herbs. (What)
2- In my bag there are pens, pencils, a ruler and a rubber. (What)
3- Salad is good for me. (Is)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- I'd like <u>any</u> chicken, rice and salad.
2- Does your brother <u>likes</u> soup?
3- What <u>is</u> the main ingredients of lentil soup?
4- Hassan would <u>likes</u> to have falafel.

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

tomatoes and carrots - delicious - lemon

Lentils soup is a popular dish in Egypt.

....
....
....

Lentils soup

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ ahmad s bedroom has got a desk abed a cupboard and a radio.
☞ in that shop, you can buy drinks food newspaper and books



Test on Unit 3

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[some – would – any – drink – juice]

Waiter : Good afternoon. What (1) .... you like to eat?
Kareem : I'd like (2) .... fish and rice please.
Waiter : Would you like some salad with the fish?
Kareem : Yes, please. Salad is good for me.
Waiter : Would you like to (3) ....?
Kareem : Yes, please. Have you got any orange (4) .... ?
Waiter : Orange juice? Yes, of course.
Kareem : Thank you.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Mona : Where can you buy dukkah outside Egypt?
Sahar : ....
b) Salma : .... ?
Alaa : Pasta, black lentils , rice and tomato sauce on the top.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- I'd like some chicken, rice	a) Yes, I do.
2- Do you like dates?	b) No, he doesn't.
3- Does your brother like soup?	c) dukkah outside Egypt.
4- Where can you buy	d) water, please.
5- I like some	e) some tea, please.
	f) , salad and bread.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Here are some more famous Egyptian dishes. Kofta is meat , onions and herbs. We sometimes eat it with bread and yoghurt. Ful medames is broad beans, lemon, onions and tomatoes. People sometimes eat it for breakfast. Lentil soup has yellow lentils, onions , potatoes and carrots. We often eat it with lemon.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What are the main ingredients of kofta?
2- What are the main ingredients of lentil soup?
3- What are the main ingredients of ful medames?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- We sometimes eat kofta with ....
a) bread and yoghurt b) lemon c) carrots
5- We can make lentil soup with ....
a) black lentil b) yellow lentil c) green lentil

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- You can .... ful medames in many countries.
  a) finds b) find c) found

2- .... there any meat in lentil soup?
  a) Are b) Do c) Is

3- Orange juice? OK. Let's .... it.
  a) try b) eat c) use

4- There aren't .... tomatoes at the market.
  a) a b) any c) some

5- Why are some parts of New York and London .... "Little Egypt" ?
  a) call b) calls c) called

6- I like falafel, ... I don't like soup.
  a) but b) and c) so

7- The Egyptian spice .... dukkah, is now popular in Australia.
  a) areas b) herbs c) mixture

8- Pasta, lentils and rice are main ingredients of ....
  a) kofta b) koshari c) falafel

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- Yes, I like dates. (Do)

2- We can buy dukkah in Australia. (Where)

3- I'd like some chicken, please. (What)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- There are some bread on the table.

2- There is some shops in this street.

3- Can I have any water, please?.

4- Hany wood like to have falafel.

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

long history - big pots - breakfast

You can find ful medames in many countries ....

....

....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

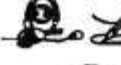
☞ my uncle his wife and my cousin live in alexandria



Getting around







Welcome To Cairo (SB page 1)

Come to Cairo, the biggest city in Africa. About 8.000.000 people live here, and thousands of tourists visit every day. There are lots of things to see and do. See the Egyptian Museum, one of the most interesting places in Cairo. It is full of amazing things - don't miss it! Visit the beautiful buildings in Old Cairo and learn about Egypt's past. Cairo's streets are always busy, but don't worry, there are lots of ways to get around. Catch a bus, go by taxi or travel on the Nile by boat! The metro is the quickest and easiest way to travel round the city. It's cheap and easy.

The Cairo Metro: Facts.

- *The Cairo metro is special.* خاص *It is the first metro system* نظام المترو *in Africa!*
- *The trains run from 5.30 in the morning to 12.30 at night.*
- *The tickets cost one pound each.*
- *The metro carries* يحمل *about* حوالى *3.000.000 passengers* ركاب *every day.*
- *It is growing!* ينمو *By 2020, about 5.000.000 people will use it every day!*

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Cairo metro	مترو القاهرة	the biggest city	أكبر مدينة
millions	الملايين	thousands	الألاف
tourists	السائحين	Egyptian Museum	المتحف المصرى
interesting	ممتع - مشوق	places	أماكن
beautiful	جميل	Old Cairo	مصر القديمة
Egypt's past	ماضى مصر	busy	مزدحم - مشغول
don't worry	لا تقلق	ways	طرق
taxi	تاكسى	Nile	نهر النيل
boat	قارب	quickest	أسرع
easiest	أسهل	cheap	رخيص الثمن

easy	سهل	special	خاص - مخصوص
metro system	نظام مترو	Africa	أفريقيا
the trains	القطارات	tickets	تذاكر
one pound each	جنيه واحد لكل	passengers	الركاب
amazing	مدهش - مذهل	ticket office	مكتب التذاكر
machine	آلة - ماكينة	underground	قطار الانفاق
mobile phone	تليفون محمول	without	بدون
paying	دفع - مدفوع	expensive	غالى الثمن
person	شخص	town	مدينة - بلدة
left	يسار	right	يمين
full of	ملىء بـ	signs	علامات

Regular verbs

travel - traveled	يسافر - يرحل	cycle - cycled	يقود دراجة
cross - crossed	يعبر - يمر	turn - turned	ينعطف - يستدير
live - lived	يعيش	visit - visited	يزور
learn - learned / t	يتعلم	worry - worried	يقلق
stop - stopped	يتوقف	carry - carried	يحمل
miss - missed	يفقد - يفوت	pay - paid	يدفع
change - changed	يتغير	open - opened	يفتح
wait - waited	ينتظر	walk - walked	يمشى

Irregular verbs

get around - got	يلتف حول	drink - drank	يشرب
come - came	يأتى	see - saw	يرى
catch - caught	يمسك - يلحق	run - ran	يجرى
know - knew	يعرف	cost - cost	يتكلف
sit down - sat down	يجلس	stand up - stood up	يقف
put - put	يضع	buy - bought	يشترى
mean - meant	يعنى	go - went	يذهب

Read and Learn اقرأ وتعلم

Cairo is the biggest city in Africa.	القاهرة أكبر مدينة فى قارة افريقيا .
The Cairo metro is special.	مترو القاهرة حالة خاصة.
The tickets cost one pound each.	تتكلف التذكرة جنيه واحد.

Structure & Grammar Reference

Imperative : الأمــــــــــــــــــر

Do it . (to give positive commands أوامر مثبتة)
للتعبير عن أمر مثبت ، يأتي مصدر الفعل .inf في أول الكلام بدون to .

- Come to Cairo. تعالى الى القاهرة
- Pick up the paper from the floor . التقط الورقة من على الأرض

Don't do it . (to give negative commands أوامر منفية)
ولتعبير عن أمر منفى ، نستخدم .Don't + inf في أول الجملة .

- Walk . don't miss it .
- Don't close the window .

By + وسيلة مواصلات

تستخدم by قبل وسائل المواصلات عدا foot يأتى قبلها on

Catch bus, go by taxi it travel on the Nile by boat.

I go to school on foot .

What time : (to ask about time on a clock)

متى , فى أى وقت (للسؤال عن الساعة التى حدث فيها الفعل)

- What time have you got English on Tuesday ?
- It's at 10.15 (quarter to twelve / half past eleven / ....)

لاحظ استخدام حرف الجر at قبل الأوقات .

- What time do trains stop at night ?
- The trains stop at 12.30 at night.

When : (can be answered by any time expression)

متى , فى أى وقت (ونجيب عنها بأى تعبير عن الوقت)

- When do you go home ?
- At 3 o'clock . (In the afternoon , ...)

Exercises on Lessons 1 & 2

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[tickets – quickest – run from – each – runs from]

Tourist : Excuse me. Do you speak English?
Man : Yes I do. How can I help you?
Tourist : How can I go to Giza?
Man : You can use the metro. It's the easiest and (1) .... way to travel around the city
Tourist : How much do the (2) .... cost?
Man : The tickets cost one pound (3) ....
Tourist : Do the trains run now?
Man : Yes, the trains (4) .... 5:30 in the morning to 12:30 at night.
Tourist : Thanks for help.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Nabil : Why do thousands of tourists visit Cairo?

Ali : ....

b) Hoda : .... ?

Eman : You can visit the old buildings and learn about Egypt's past.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- The metro ticket is	a) always busy.
2- The metro is the	b) cheap.
3- Old Cairo is full of	c) amazing things.
4- Cairo's streets are	d) is one of the most interesting places in Cairo.
5- The Egyptian Museum	e) your ticket in the machine.
	f) quickest and easiest way to travel around city.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Cairo is the biggest city in Africa. About 8,000,000 people live here and thousands of tourists visit it every day. There are lots to see and do. See the Egyptian Museum, one of the most interesting places in Cairo. It is full of amazing things, don't miss it! Visit the beautiful buildings in old Cairo and learn about Egypt's past. Cairo's street are always busy, but don't worry , there are lots of ways to get around.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- How many people live in Cairo ?

2- How can we learn Egypt's past ?

3- What is the word amazing here meaning ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- Cairo is the biggest .... in Africa.

a) town b) city c) country

5- Cairo's street are always ....

a) amazing b) beautiful c) busy

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- A passenger is a person who travels ....

a) without paying b) everyday c) on a train , bus , etc

2- A metro is a train system that is usually ....

a) old and expensive b) under the ground c) over the ground

3- How you get around a town means ....

a) travel in it b) like it c) understand it

4- If something is amazing . It is ....

a) really good b) your favourite c) far away

5- Cairo metro is the .... metro system in Africa.
a) one b) first c) fourth
6- The metro .... about 3 million passengers every day.
a) carry b) carries c) carrying
7- Go to the .... to get a metro ticket.
a) ticket machine b) metro system c) ticket system
8- .... do the trains stop at night ? - 12.30
a) How many b) What time c) How old

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- I know lots of things about Cairo metro. (What)
2- The sign says. Don't use mobile a phone here. (What)
3- The Metro carries about 3,000,000 passengers every day. (How many)
4- The Cairo metro is special. It is the first metro system in Africa. (Why)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- Why do <u>thousand</u> of tourists visit Cairo?
2- Don't <u>drinks</u> water.
3- The ticket <u>cost</u> one pound each.
4- How many people will the metro <u>carries</u> in 2020?

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

run from – carries - 2020

The Cairo metro

The Cairo metro system is special. It is
The first system in Africa.....................
....
....
....

❾ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

stop - don't - left

Signs

STOP

I like molokhia soup very much.
....
....
....

❿ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ come to cairo , the biggest city in africa
✍ ....

Listen and complete (SB page 18)

Tourist : Excuse me. Where's the metro station, please?

Imad : Turn left the go straight on. It's on the corner opposite the hospital

Tourist : Excuse me. How do we get to Ataba on the metro?

Magdy : first, take line one. Then change at Al Shohaddaa. Ataba is on line two.

Tourist : How mush is the tickets?

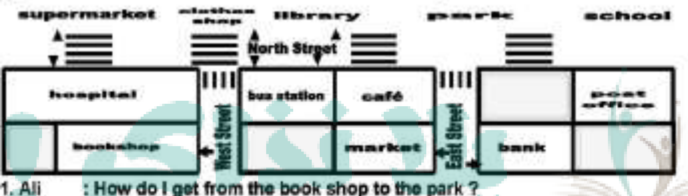
Magdy : They're one pound each . Buy them from the ticket office over there.

Tourist : Thank you for your help .

Magdy : You are welcome .



look at the map. Where do Ali and Hala want to go? (SB page 19)



1. Ali : How do I get from the book shop to the park ?

Basel : Go along West Street. Cross North Street and turn right. It's on the left, between the library and the school.

2. Hala : How do I get from the hospital to the school ?

Nawal : Cross the road. Go straight on along North Street. It's nest to the bank, opposite the post office.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
map	خريطة	lines	خطوط
station	محطة	corner	زاويه - ركن - ملتقى شارعين
straight on	مباشرة على	opposite	الجهة المقابلة
El Geish	شارع الجيش	Orabi	محطة عرابى
Ghamra	محطة غمرة	Abbasaya	العباسية
Road el-Farag	روض الفرج	Syayda Zeinab	السيدة زينب
El- Demerdash	الدمرداش	Al-Shohadaa	الشهداء
hospital	مستشفى	Ataba	العتبة
How much?	كم تكلفة؟ ما ثمن؟	clothes shop	محل ملابس
library	مكتبة	park	حديقة – منتزه
north street	الشارع الشمالى	post office	مكتب البريد
west street	الشارع الغربى	east street	الشارع الشرقى
south street	الشارع الجنوبى	between	بين

queue	صف - طابور	elderly people	كبار السن
gate	بوابة	next to	بجانب
Be polite	كن مهذباً	river	نهر
hotel	فندق	What colours?	ما ألوان؟
Which station?	أى محطة؟	then	ثم
seat	مقعد ثابت	bank	بنك
along	بطول - إلى الأمام	market	سوق
bookshop	مكتبة لبيع الكتب	café	مقهى
bus station	محطة الاتوبيس	help	مساعدة

Regular verbs

change - changed	يغير - يبدل	help - helped	يساعد
turn - turned	ينعطف - يدور	want - wanted	يريد
cross - crossed	يعبر - يمر	push - pushed	يدفع

Irregular verbs

take - took	يأخذ	get from - got from	يصل من
say - said	يقول	give - gave	يعطى
get to - got to	يصل الى	let - let	يدع

Read and Learn اقـرأ وتـعـلـم

At which station can you change lines?	فى أى محطة تستطيع تغيير الخطوط؟
Excuse me!	معذرة – عفواً (فى حالة سؤال شخص لا نعرفه)
How do I get from ... to ..... ?	كيف أستطيع أن اصل من .... إلى ... ؟
Be polite to other passengers.	كن مهذبا مع الركاب الاخرين.
Give your seat to elderly people.	إمنح مقعدك لكبار السن.
Can I help you?	هل استطيع مساعدتك ؟ (لعرض المساعدة)
How much is (sing.) / are (plu.) ...... ?	كم تكلفة .... ؟ للمفرد والجمع.
You're welcome.	على الرحب والسعة.
Thank you very much.	شكرا جزيلاً .
Don't worry!	لا تقلق . (لطمأنة شخص ما)
Over there.	إنه هناك .
Thank you for your help.	شكراً لمساعدتك.

Structure & Grammar Reference

Excuse me : عفوا ، معذرة

« تستخدم للفت الانتباه ، أو عندما نريد أن نوجه كلام لشخص لا نعرفه .

☞ Excuse me . Where is the metro station , please ?

✍ It's at the end of this street . في نهاية هذا الشارع

Prepositions of place & direction :

للتعبير عن المكان أو الاتجاه ... يمكننا استخدام حروف جر و أفعال وتعبيرات مثل :

near	بالقرب من	next to	بجانب
opposite	أمام ، مقابل	straight on	مباشرة على
in front of	أمام	go along	يسير بامتداد
on the right	على اليمين	on the left	على الشمال
between	بين ، وسط	behind	خلف ، وراء
turn right	ينعطف يمينا	turn left	ينعطف يسارا

☞ She turned right and crossed the square .
☞ The bakery المخبز is next to the post office .
☞ He went straight on and turned left .
☞ The hospital is near the bank .
☞ The clothes shop is on the corner of the street .
☞ I went straight on and turned right at the corner .
☞ Go along this street , then turn right .
☞ The cinema is between the hotel and the library .
☞ I went to the building opposite the mosque .
☞ Cross the road. Go straight on along North Street.



❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[get from – get to – each – How much – help]

Tourist : Excuse me. How do we (1) .... Ataba on the metro?

Hatem : First, take line one. Then change at Al Shohadaa. Ataba is on line two.

Tourist : (2) .... are these tickets?

Hatem : They're one pound (3) .... Buy them from the tickets office over there.

Tourist : Thank you for your (4) ....

Hatem : You're welcome.

❷ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[ask – show – straight – speak – What]

Tourist : Good afternoon .
Adel : Good afternoon .
Tourist : Can you (1) .... English ?
Adel : Yes . (2) .... can I do for you ?
Tourist : Could you (3)......... me the way to the Egyptian Museum, please?
Adel : Yes . Go (4) .... a long this Road .
Tourist : Is it far from here ?
Adel : No , it isn't .
Tourist : Thank you . Goodbye .
Adel : You're welcome . Goodbye .

❸ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Manar : How do I get from the hospital to the post office?
Enas : ....
b) Hady : .... ?
Ali : Turn left, then go straight. It's on the corner, opposite the bank.

❹ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Wait in queue	a) to other passengers.
2- Don't push	b) when it arrives.
3- Don't stand near the train	c) a mobile phone.
4- Show your ticket	d) to buy ticket.
5- Be polite	e) at the gate.
	f) when you get on the train.

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Wait in .... for the bus.
a) gate b) queue c) ticket

2- Be .... to other passengers.
a) polite b) busy c) favourite

3- .... please and thank you when you buy a ticket.
a) Wait b) Push c) Say

4- In the bus, give your ………………… to elderly people.

a) seat b) ticket c) bookshop

5- What is ………………… the supermarket?

a) next b) opposite c) between

6- Excuse me. How do I ………………… the bookshop?

a) get to b) get of c) turn

7- Don't stand ………………… the train.

a) next b) opposite c) near

8- I turned right , then I went straight ………………… .

a) in b) of c) on

⑥ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- Turn right. Go along on . It's on the left. (How)

2- They're three pounds each. (How much)

3- You can change line at Sadat station. (How)

⑦ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- How much is the tickets?

2- First, takes line 2 to Ataba.

3- Where are the metro station ,please?

4- Thank you for your helping .

⑧ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

Don't - Wait - Give

In the bus station, be polite to other passengers.

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

⑨ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ in my city there is a bank a school and a hotel

✍ ………………………………………………………

☞ where s the metro station please

✍ ………………………………………………………

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Classroom 1C is .... the library.
a) between b) next c) opposite

2- Go .... and turn right at the corner.
a) street b) straight c) between

3- The hospital is .... the bank.
a) near b) next c) straight

4- The school is .... Omar's house.
a) next b) far c) opposite

5- The bank is .... the station.
a) next b) in front c) behind

6- Hassan goes straight .... and comes to the market .
a) of b) in c) on

7- .... people will the metro carry in 2020?
a) What time b) How many c) Which station

8- In metro, ... your ticket at the gate.
a) shows b) show c) showing

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- My classroom is next to the library . (Where)

2- He starts work at eight o'clock . (What time)

3- The clothes shop is on the corner of the street . (Where)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- The cinema is <u>straight</u> the hotel and the library .

2- The bakery is <u>next</u> the post office .

3- Go along this street , then <u>turns</u> left .

4- Hesham turned <u>write</u> at the corner .

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

between - next to - opposite

In my city there's a bank, a school and a hotel.

....

....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ go along ramadan street and turn left

Unit 5 A clean country بلد نظيف

Lessons 1 & 2

A dirty canal

- The canals of the Nile are very important. We use the canals to get clean water for drinking and for farms.
- In 2013, there was a problem in the Abou El Menagga canal. There was rubbish in the water and the canal was becoming polluted and ugly. The weather was very hot that summer and the water was not moving. It was getting dirty and unhealthy.
- Some students from a local school learned about the problem when they having a picnic near the canal.
- While they were eating, they talked about the problem. They don't want people and animals to get sick . They wanted the canal to be healthy place again.
- They agreed to collect money to help clean the canal . They decided to do a six kilometre walk.
- A student told our journalist, " Before the walk, we designed posters about the problem of pollution. When people looked at the posters, they all wanted to help us. We collected a lot of money, and 70 trucks helped us clean the area."
- " Why did we do it? Because we love our country and we want stop pollution, " said the students.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
clean	نظيف	dirty	قذر - متسخ
polluted (adj.)	ملوث	beautiful	جميل
ugly	قبيح - بشع	unhealthy	غير صحى - ضار بالصحة
canals	غير صحى - ضار بالصحة	Nile	نهر النيل
important	مهم - هام	drinking	الشرب
farms	مزارع (جمع مزرعة)	problem	مشكلة
rubbish	قمامة	weather	الطقس - حالة الجو
local school	مدرسة حكومية	picnic	نزهة
kilometre	كيلومتر	journalist	صحفى
sick	مريض	pollution	التلوث
before	قبل	posters	ملصقات - إعلانات
trucks	الشاحنات	area	منطقة
while	بينما	text message	رسالة نصية

garden	حديقة	last night	الليلة الماضية
flowers	زهور	tall	طويل
windows	نوافذ - شبابيك	hotel	فندق
jumper	بلوفر	the game	اللعبة
through	من خلال - خلال	tennis	لعبة التنس
yesterday	أمس	tree	شجرة

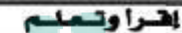
Regular verbs

use - used	يستعمل – يستخدم	pollute - polluted	يلوث
move - moved	يتحرك	agree - agreed	يوافق
collect - collected	يجمع	clean - cleaned	ينظف
decide - decided	يقرر	brush - brushed	يغسل أسنانه
look - looked	ينظر	rain - rained	تمطر
phone - phoned	يتصل تليفونيا	walk - walked	يمشى

Irregular verbs

become - became	يصبح	get - got	يحصل على
send - sent	يرسل	wear - wore	يرتدى

Read and Learn



By the river.	بجوار النهر.
They decided to do a six kilometre walk.	قرروا القيام بعمل مسافة ستة كيلومترات.
He walked into a tree.	مشى نحو الشجرة.
Between one and three o'clock yesterday.	بين الساعة الواحدة و الثالثة أمس .
It's half past two.	إنها الثانية و النصف.

Structure & Grammar Reference

Revise Past Simp. Tense : راجع زمن الماضى البسيط

⏭ We use this tense to report past events .

يستخدم زمن الماضى البسيط لوصف أفعال حدثت فى الماضى وانتهت .

☞ They talked about the problem.

☞ What happened when people looked at posters ?

☞ They didn't want people and animals to get sick .

Past continuous tense : زمن الماضى المستمر

was / were + v. فعل + ing

It expresses an action which was in progress at a particular time in the past .

يعبر عن فعل كان مستمر فى الحدوث فى وقت معين فى الماضى .

☞ She was watching TV at 10 o'clock yesterday .

☞ Ali was sending a text message yesterday .

عند الاستفهام نقدم الفعل المساعد was / were على الفاعل .

Was / Were + S. فاعل + v. + ing ..... ?

☞ Was Salma wearing a red dress ?

Yes , she was . (إثبات) No , she wasn't . (نفى)

عند الاستفهام بكلمة إستفهام :

Ques. word + was/ were + subj. + v. + ing ..... ?

What were you doing at 8 o'clock yesterday morning?
I was brushing my teeth.

Now	Yesterday
Heba is washing the dishes .	Heba was washing the dishes .
Ali is eating falafel .	....
....	Dina was listening to music .
Grandmother is drinking tea .	....
....	Father was eating a sandwich .
Mother is writing a letter .	....

past cont. with ' when ' and ' while ' :

» We use the past cont. and simple together when one (shorter) action comes in the middle of another (longer) one .

نستخدم زمن الماضى المستمر عند وصف حدث (طويل)
كان مستمر فى الحدوث فى الماضى حين قطعه فعل آخر (أقصر منه) .

When + past simple ماضى بسيط , past cont. ماضى مستمر

☞ When the phone rang , he was watching TV .
☞ What were you doing when father came ?
☞ She was sitting in the garden when it began to rain .

While بينما + past cont. ماضى مستمر , past simple ماضى بسيط

☞ While they were eating. They talked about the problem.
☞ The phone rang while we were having dinner .
☞ What happened while you were watching TV ?

ولكن عند حدوث فعلان متتاليان فى الماضى نستخدم past simple الماضى البسيط .

☞ When the policeman arrived , she dropped the camera .
☞ We had dinner when father arrived .

who : الذى ، التى (أو جمعهم)

ضمير ربط أو وصل (يحل محل فاعل أو مفعول عاقل) .

☞ A teacher is a person who teaches students at school .
☞ A cleaner is a person who cleans rooms and buildings .
☞ People who never play sports are sometimes unhealthy .



Exercises on Lessons 1 & 2

❶ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Nabil : What were you doing at 5o'clock yesterday afternoon?
Ali : ....
b) Hoda : .... ?
Eman : I was studying English yesterday.

❷ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- It was	a) tennis last Saturday?
2- Ali was playing tennis	b) last night.
3- Was Ali playing	c) raining last week.
4- They agreed to collect	d) is very important.
5- The canals of the Nile	e) are very important.
	f) money to help clean the canal.

❸ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Last summer, I was in a town by the sea. There were a lot of people at the beach, tourists and families with children. It was a nice sunny day. I was looking at a tourist, but I wasn't near to him. He was finishing a picnic. When he left, he dropped a glass bottle on the sand. Then I saw a little girl who was running and playing on the beach. She cut her foot on the glass bottle and started crying . I ran to the tourist and told him about the girl and the bottle. The tourist was very sorry about the girl.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Was it a nice rainy day ?
2- Why were the people there ?
3- Was happened when the tourist dropped the bottle ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- The girl cut her ....
a) arm b) foot c) hand
5- The tourist was very .... about the girl.
a) polluted b) ugly c) sorry

❹ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- A .... is a person who cleans rooms.
a) clean b) cleans c) cleaner
2- The canals of the Nile .... very important
a) is b) are c) was
3- She starts work .... eight o'clock .
a) in b) at c) on
4- While they ...., they talked about the problem.
a) was eating b) are eating c) were eating
5- What was making Abu El Menagga canal ....?
a) pollute b) polluted c) was polluting
6- There .... rubbish in the water.
a) was b) were c) are

7- Was it .... when the game started?
a) rain b) raining c) rained

8- While mum ...., Grand father arrived.
a) cooking b) cooked c) was cooking

9- What were you .... at eight o'clock yesterday morning?
a) do b) did c) doing

10- What happened .... people looked at the posters ?
a) while b) when c) who

11- They didn't want people and animals to get sick again. They wanted the canal to be .... again .
a) healthy b) dirty c) ugly

12- Don't drink water from the canals because it is ....
a) ugly b) clean c) polluted

13- It is .... to eat a lot of sweets.
a) dirty b) clean c) unhealthy

14- Maher's shirt is .... because he played football today.
a) clean b) dirty c) beautiful

15- We .... the windows because they were dirty.
a) clean b) cleaned c) cleaning

❺ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- Bousi was wearing a white dress . (What)
2- I was listening to music in the evening . (When)
3- Ahmed was riding a horse . (Who)
4- Yes, it was raining last week . (Was)
5- I don't like those tall buildings. They are very ugly. (Why)

❻ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- Tamer and I was playing tennis.
2- Hazem was put litter in the bin yesterday .
3- What was the father did ?
4- What was you doing at 5 o'clock yesterday ?
5- A teacher is a person when teaches students at school .
6- Ali and Ahmad is pushing a car .
7- I go home in three o'clock .
8- I didn't went to school yesterday .
9- What lessons did you had ?

❼ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

picnic – lunch - clean

The weather was very hot last summer and the water wasn't moving.

....
....
....

❽ Punctuate the following sentence :

1- was he wearing a red t shirt
2- while ahmed was running he fell down
3- yasser is from egypt and his language is arabic

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
park	حديقه – متنزه	rubbish bags	أكياس القمامة
jacket	جاكيت – سترة	bananas	موز
cold	بارد للجو - بردان للاشخاص	Box	صندوق
hot	حار للجو - حران للاشخاص	man	رجل
woman	إمرأة	children	أطفال
bus driver	سائق الأتوبيس	building	مبنى
museum	متحف	windy	عاصف
shopping bags	أكياس التسوق	phone	تليفون
in the street	في الشارع	What time?	ما الوقت ؟
what happened?	ماذا حدث؟	grass	عشب
his parents	والديه	half past twelve	الثانية عشر والنصف
Saturday	السبت	Sunday	الأحد
Monday	الإثنين	Tuesday	الثلاثاء
Wednesday	الأربعاء	Thursday	الخميس
ante meridiem = a.m.	صباحاً	Friday	الجمعة
post meridiem = p.m.	مساءاً	bus	أتوبيس
plane	طائرة	photo	صورة فوتوغرافية
next	التالي	homework	واجب منزلي

Regular verbs

carry - carried	يحمل	play - played	يلعب
clean - cleaned	ينظف	collect - collected	يجمع
happen - happened	يحدث	talk - talked	يتحدث
wave - waved	يلوح او يشير	arrive - arrived	يصل
work - worked	يعمل	open - opened	يفتح
ask - asked	يسأل	look - looked	ينظر

Irregular verbs

have - had	يمتلك – لديه - يتناول	am / is / are - was- were	يكون
sit - sat	يجلس	drive - drove	يقود - يسوق
walk - walked	يمشي	can - could	يستطيع
take - took	يأخذ	buy - bought	يشترى
run away - ran away	يهرب	fly - flew	يطير
see - saw	يرى	draw - drew	يرسم
find - found	يجد	cut - cut	يقطع

Read and Learn إقرأ وتعلم

The weather was very windy last winter.	الطقس كان عاصف جداً الشتاء الماضي.
What time was it ?	في أي وقت كان ذلك ؟
What was happening?	ماذا كان يحدث؟
Who is this man with the red jacket?	من هذا الرجل ذو السترة الحمرا ؟
The building is very tall !	المبنى عالي جداً .
Look at that !	أنظر الى تلك .
I can't find my book !	لا أستطيع أن أجد كتابي.
It's cold today !	الجو بارد اليوم.

Telling the time :

What time is it , please ? / What is the time , please?
What time was it , please ? / What was the time , please?

للتعبير عن ساعة (صحيحة بدون دقائق) نستخدم :

[It's + الساعة one , two , ... + o'clock .]

✍ It's three o'clock .
✍ It was three o'clock .
✍ It's seven o'clock .
✍ It was seven o'clock .

وللتعبير عن ساعة ومعها دقائق نستخدم :

[It's + الدقائق + past (و) / to (إلا) + الساعة]

✍ It's quarter to ten .
✍ It's twenty past one .

Exclamation mark ! : علامة التعجب

تستخدم علامة التعجب فى أكثر من موضع وأهمها هى

مع كلمات لفت الإنتباه مثل ثم وصف حدث فى نفس اللحظة — look ! Listen !

مع كلمات لفت الانتباه لخطر ما مثل — look out ! Watch out ! be careful !

مع الجمل التعجبية — What a mess! What a clean park! What a nice baby!

Exercises on Lessons 3, 4 & Review

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[was – were – having – at – playing]

Hazem : What (1) .... you doing on Saturday at half past one?
Waleed : I was (2) .... tennis at the club.
Hazem : Who were you playing with?
Waleed : I was playing with my cousin.
Hazem : Then , what were you doing (3) .... half past four?
Waleed : I was (4) .... lunch with my family.

❸ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Nabila : What was your sister doing between ten and eleven o'clock?
Rokaya : ....
b) Fareed : .... ?
Ramy : I was waiting in queue when the bus arrived.

❹ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Was it	a) cleaning the park.
2- Adel and his parents were	b) when she saw her friend.
3- Sara was walking to the shops	c) the bus is coming.
4- What were you doing between	d) while she was seeing her friend.
5- Look!	e) one and three o'clock yesterday.
	f) raining?

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Samira .... a film now .
a) watches b) watched c) is watchi

2- This is the man .... won the prize .
a) who b) which c) where

3- There isn't .... sugar in my tea .
a) some b) any c) many

4- While they were playing , it ....
a) rains b) is raining c) rained

5- While he .... TV , the telephone rang .
a) watch b) was watching c) watched

6- While I was doing homework , my father ....
a) arrived b) arrive c) arrives

7- While Maher was going to his office , he .... old frie
a) meets b) was meeting c) met

8- A boy had an accident while he .... a bike .
a) was riding b) rode c) were ridi

9- What were you doing .... eleven and twelve o'clock rday?
a) at b) between c) on

10- The woman .... for some vegetables and fruits wh man
was carrying a box of tomatoes.
a) was asking b) asked c) asking

11- Hossam was waiting in queue when the bus ....
a) arrives b) arrived c) was arriv

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- The boy was sitting at a café with his father and sister. t)
2- The boys were playing football.)
3- Hanan was picking up bottles . t)
4- A teacher is a person who teaches us at school .)
5- She was swimming early in the morning . n)
6- I'm going to cook some rice . t)
7- No , there aren't any potatoes .)
8- There are four apples on the table . many)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- They decided to do a six o'clock walk.
2- Why did we doing it?
3- We love our beautiful country and we want to stop polluted.
4- What was Salah do between ten and eleven o'clock?
5- No, it was.
6- At half last ten, Noha was playing tennis at the club.
7- My sister is ill last night .

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

half - eating - while

My family and I were sitting at a restaurant.

....
....
....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

1- my sister isn t good at english
2- is january the coldest month in egypt
3- how do i get to the post office please
4- Listen ahmad ! The bus is coming
5- this canal is very clean is that canal clean too
6- what were hani and mona doing between one and two o clock yesterday



Test on Unit 5

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[collect – polluted – important – pollution – problem]

Journalist : Why is it (1) .... for the canals to be clean?
Man : Because we don't want animals and people to get sick.
Journalist : So, what was making Abou El Menagga canal (2) .... ?
Man : There was rubbish in water .
Journalist : How can we (3) .... money to make the canal healthy ?
Man : We can design posters about the problem of (4) ....
I think people will help us.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Hala : What happened when you saw the rubbish?
Manar : ....
b) Amany : .... ?
Esraa : It was raining last week.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- The opposite of dirty is	a) now .
2- Those flowers are very	b) a jumper today .
3- I'm studying English	c) last week .
4- I'm wearing	d) ugly.
5- It was raining	e) beautiful .
	f) clean .

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Yesterday at 8 a.m. I was watching some people in the street. There was a girl walking to shops when she saw her friend and they were waving to each other. There was a man waiting in queue when the bus arrived. There was a woman asking for some vegetables while the man was carrying a box of tomatoes . There was a tour guide talking to the tourists when the museum opened.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What was the time ?
2- What was happening when the bus arrived ?

3- What was happening when the museum opened ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- There was a man carrying a .... of tomatoes.

a) bag b) box c) queue

5- The two girls were .... to each other.

a) wave b) waves c) waving

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Hani was wearing a blue ....

a) flower b) book c) jumper

2- Was Nadia .... money to make the canal healthy ?

a) collect b) colleting c) collects

3- She was washing the ....

a) dishes b) canals c) museum

4- A .... was flying in the sky .

a) train b) bus c) plane

5- Egypt is a ....

a) town b) country c) language

6- She starts work .... eight o'clock .

a) in b) at c) on

7- In the street, two men were .... some shopping bags.

a) carrying b) running away c) flying

8- Did you .... Sara yesterday ?

a) phone b) phoned c) phones

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- The name of my teacher last year was Miss Maha . (What)

2- I was brushing my teeth. (What)

3- While mum was cooking, grandfather arrived . (What)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- She is wear a blue dress .

2- Soha was holding a flowers .

3- When Internet Magazine e-mail me , I was eating .

4- She stopped reading and open the door .

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

queue - while - tomatoes

Salma took this picture yesterday ......

....

....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ look this man is taking that woman s shopping bags

✍ ....

Unit 6 Water for life المياه حياة

Lessons 1 & 2

Dear Student , in this unit you will :

- talk about quantity (How much / many? – a lot of – some – a little – not – not any .
- talk about floods and water .
- *use larger numbers and measurements* .
- *use abbreviations for kilometre , millimeter , etc.....*
- *talk about Nile floods.*

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
water	المياه	homes	منازل
months	شهور – أشهر	a lot of	كثير من
a little	قليل ولكن يكفى	how much?	كم للكمية؟
shower	دش- حمام	tap	صنبور – حنفية
litre	لتر	a year	فى السنة
expensive	غالى	the earth	الأرض
two thirds	ثلثا	any	أى
fridge	الثلاجة	CDs	أقراص مدمجة
living room	غرفة المعيشة	hours	ساعات
butter	زبدة	honey	عسل
most	معظم - أغلب	careful	حذر – حرص
rains	أمطار	other ways	طرق أخرى
summer	الصيف	too much	كثير جداً
probably	من المحتمل	very little	قليل جداً
drips	قطرات	more than	أكثر من
turning on	تشغيل	turning off	إطفاء
roof	سطح - سقف	some more	المزيد
slowly	ببطء	air port	مطار
new	جديد	near	قريب

Regular verbs

need - needed	يحتاج	waste - wasted	يضيع - يهدر
turn off - turned off	يطفىء	turn on - turned on	يشغل

save - saved	حفظ - أنقذ	remember - remembered	يتذكر
drip - dripped	يقطر	repair - repaired	يصلح
use - used	يستعمل - يستخدم	pour - poured	يصب
cover - covered	يغطى	live - lived	يعيش

Irregular verbs

grow - grew	ينمو - يزرع	drink - drank	يشرب
forget - forgot	ينسى	cost - cost	يتكلف
spend - spent	يقضى	make - made	يصنع
think - thought	يعتقد - يفكر	leave - left	يغادر

Read and Learn إقــرأ وتــعـلــم

What do we need water for?	فيما نحتاج الماء ؟
Water covers more than two thirds of the earth.	الماء يغطى مساحة أكثر من ثلثى الأرض
How much water do you waste?	كم كمية المياه التى تهدرها ؟
Remember that a long shower uses a lot of water.	تذكر أن الإستحمام طويلا يستهلك كثر من المياه
Most of people are careful to turn off taps.	أغلب الناس حرصين على غلق الحنفيات
How much water costs?	كم تكلفة المياه؟
It's good for your family, our country and the earth.	إنها مفيدة لعائلتك وبلدنا والارض.
Let's all save water.	دعونا نحافظ على المياه.
I need to make a cake.	أنا اريد صنع كعكة.
Waste = use too much of something.	يهدر = إستخدام المفرط لشيء ما.
Save = not to waste something.	يحفظ = لا يهدر شيئاً
Drip = pour a little water very slowly.	يقطر = صب القليل من المياه ببطء شديد
Earth = where we all live.	الأرض = حيث نعيش جميعاً

Structure & Grammar Reference

some : معناها (بعض) وتستخدم مع العدد والكمية

وتأتى فى حالة الإثبات أو الطلب أو العرض ، وتعبر عن عدد قليل أو غير محدد .

☞ Some people waste water by taking a long shower.
☞ Would you like some tea?
☞ Can you give me some money, dad ?

some more المزيد

We have some rice, but we need some more. يوجد بعض الارز ولكننا نريد المزيد.

any : معناها (أى) وتستخدم فى حالتى النفى والسؤال وتأتى مع العدد والكمية

- There aren't any sweets there .
- Is there any tomato sauce in molokhia soup?

How much : كم للكمية (للسؤال عن الكمية أى الأسماء التى لا تعد)

- How much water do we waste ?

How many : كم للعدد (للسؤال عن الأشياء القابلة للعد)

- How many books have you got in your bedroom ?

little : (ومعناها قليل للكمية ولكن لا يكفى) ويأتى بعدها اسم مفرد غير قابل للعدد

We have little sugar, so we need to buy some more.

a little : (ومعناها قليل للكمية ولكن يكفى) ويأتى بعدها اسم مفرد غير قابل للعدد

- I like my tea with a little sugar . (كمية قليلة ولكنها كافية)

a lot : كثيراً ، ولا يستخدم معها حرف جر

- I've learnt a lot at my school . - Thanks a lot .

a lot of : = many , much كثيراً من (ويأتى بعدها عدد أو كمية)

- I know a lot of (much) information about computers .
- She has bought a lot of (many) books and magazines .

Revise too many / too much :

- On holidays too many cars stop at the park .
- Too many people arrive at the same time .
- There is too much litter on the ground .
- Some people take too much food with them to the park .

to المصدر + (للتعبير عن الغرض)

للتعبير عن الغرض من شيء ما تستخدم فعل مرتبط ب to + مصدر بمعنى لكى

We all need water to wash, to grow, to drink , to grow plants and to use in our homes.

Language Notes

drip يقطر

The tap drips water on the floor.

a drop قطرة (من سائل)

There are drops of water on the table. يوجد قطرات من الماء على المنضدة.

drop يسقط يقع

I dropped the glass by mistake . أنا اسقطت الكوب بطريق الخطأ

Tap حنفية - صنبور & tape شريط لاصق & tip بقشيش & top قمة / أعلى

We should turn off the taps after brushing our teeth. حنفيات

I used strings, paper and tape to make a kite. شريط لاصق

In the restaurant we give tips to the waiter. بقشيش

Koshari is delicious with some tomato sauce on the top. فى الاعلى



❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[any – some – a lot – a little – much – many]

Mona : I need to make a cake. How (1) .... eggs are in the fridge?

Nihal : There are (2) .... eggs. We bought some yesterday. How (3) .... butter do you need?

Mona : I only need (4) .... butter. I also need lemons. How(5) .... do we have?

Nihal : There aren't (6) .... lemons. We can buy some.

Mona : (7) .... there any honey?

Nihal : No, there isn't (8) .... honey.

Mona : OK, so we can buy lemons and (9) .... honey.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Noha : How many CDs have you got?

Sara : ....

b) Wael : .... ?

Karam : It means pour a little water very slowly.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Water covers more than	a) by taking a short shower .
2- After the rain	b) two thirds of the earth.
3- We waste water	c) wastes water .
4- We can save water	d) you also save money .
5- A tap that drips	e) when we do not use it carefully .
	f) the roof dripped .

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

We all need water to drink , grow food , wash and use it in our homes . In many places there is not any rain for months but people use a lot of water . Do you turn off the tap when you are brushing your teeth ? You can save a lot of water that way . A long shower uses a lot of water . Old taps often drip . One tap that drips wastes 155 litres of water . So repair taps that drip . You can save a lot of money when you save water .

A) Answer the following questions :

1. How can you save water ?
2. Why do we need water ?
3. What happens when you save water ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4. A tap that drips (drinks - saves – wastes) 155 litres of water .
5. We should turn (of – on – off) the tap after brushing our teeth .

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. How (much – lot – many) CDs have you got ?
2. How (much – little – many) time do you spend doing homework ?
3. A short shower uses only (many – much – a little) water .

4. Homework is (important – not important – import)
5. We keep our books in the (life – live – living) room .
6. I drink much water when it is (heat – hot – hat) .
7. How much (rise – race – rice) is in the cupboard ?
8. I have got a lot of (CD – CDs – CD is) .
9. In many places there is not (many – any – some) rain .
10. Do you use (many – little – few) water every day ?
11. How (much – many – lot) other ways are there to save water ?
12. Do you know how (many – any – much) water costs ?
13. There is (many – lot – some) cheese in the cupboard .
14. There are (much – little – a lot of) people in Cairo .
15. I have (much – little – few) pens but they are enough to write with .

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1. I have got a lot of CDs . (How)
2. I spend much time doing homework . (How)
3. There is much rice in the cupboard . (How)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1. We all need oil to drink .
2. Do you use many water every day ?
3. I spend much time do homework .
4. There is not some milk in the fridge .

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

These words may help you :
save – waste – drip
Water covers two thirds of the earth .
....
....
....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

it s good for your family our country and the earth

Lessons 3 , 4 & Review

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
clean	نظيف	new	جديد
fresh	طازج - نقى	other people	ناس/ أشخاص أخرين
ways	طرق	drought	جفاف
flood	فيضان	safe to	أمن لـ
charity	جمعية خيرية	posters	ملصقات
shopping	التسوق	possible	ممكن
good idea	فكرة جيدة	millimetre = mm	ملليمتر

metre = m	متر	kilometre = km	كيلومتر
centimetre = cm	سنتيمتر	soil	تربة ـ طمى
plants	النباتات	for example	على سبيل المثال
high dam	السد العالى	length	طول
south of Egypt	جنوب مصر	across	عبر
full	ملىء	the walls	الحوائط ـ جدران
Aswan	أسوان	sixty = 60	ستون
ninety	90	two hundred	200
one thousand	1000	three hundred and seventy	370
twenty-one	21	four hundred and seventy-five	475
one thousand six hundred and thirty	1630	How far?	كم المسافة
western	غربى	Australia	أستراليا
London	لندن	march	شهر مارس
very dry	جاف جداً	very difficult	صعب جداً
dirty water	مياه قذرة	polluted water	مياه ملوثة
111 m high	111 متر إرتفاعاً	dangerous	خطير
more than	أكثر من	India	الهند

Regular verbs

collect - collected	يجمع	prefer - preferred	يفضل
rain - rained	تمطر	carry - carried	يحمل
decide - decided	يقرر	open - opened	يفتح
stop - stopped	يقف ـ يوقف	live - lived	يعيش
save - saved	يحفظ ـ ينقذ	cook - cooked	يطهو ـ يطبخ
look after - looked	يعتنى ب ـ يرعى	play - played	يلعب

Irregular verbs

go - went	يذهب	get - got	يحصل على
read - read	يقرأ	have - had	يملك ـ يتناول
give - gave	يعطى	build - built	يبنى
let - let	يسمح	do - did	يفعل ـ يعمل

Read and Learn اقرأ وتعلم

Why were the floods so important for Egypt ?	لماذا كانت الفيضانات في غاية الأهمية بالنسبة لمصر؟
The floods were good for the land to carry soil.	الفيضانات كانت مهمة للارض لانها تحمل الطمى
Why were the floods dangerous ?	لماذا كانت الفيضانات خطيرة؟
Why is the Aswan Dam a good idea ?	لماذا كانت فكرة السد بأسوان جيدة؟

Let's go shopping .	دعنا نذهب للتسوق.
That's a good idea	هذه فكرة جيدة.
Why don't we go to the park ?	لما لا نذهب للحديقة ؟
That is not possible .	ذلك غير ممكن.
How about having a picnic ?	ماذا عن الذهب لنزهة ؟
I'd prefer to go to the beach .	أ فضل الذهاب الى الشاطىء
Shall we watch television ?	هل سنشاهد التلفاز ؟
How many millimetres are there in a metre ?	كم عدد الملليمترات الموجودة فى المتر؟
How many metres are in two kilometres?	كم عدد الأمتار فى إثنين كيلو متر؟
The Aswan Dam opened in 1971.	تم فتح سد أسوان سنة 1971.
Don't waste water.	لا تهدر المياه

Language Notes

new جديد

- I have got a new mobile phone.
- I'm a new student in this school.

fresh طازج

- It's difficult for people to find fresh water to drink.

clean نظيف X dirty قذر – متسخ

Why is clean water so important?

Water covers the land with dirty water.

safe to + inf. آمن لـ adj.+ to + inf.

- Polluted water isn't safe to drink.

safe آمن X dangerous خطير

Something that isn't dangerous is safe.

charity جمعية خيريه

A charity is a group of people that collects money to help others.

flood فيضان

When there's a lot of rain and water covers the land.

drought جفاف

When there's no rain and the land becomes very dry, there's a drought .

Some abbreviations

Millimetres = mm	Centimetres = cm	Kilometres = km
Metres = m	Kilogram = kg	

Structure & Grammar Reference

Revise Pres. Cont. Tense : راجع زمن المضارع المستمر

am – is – are + v. فعل + ing

☞ Hanan is reading about a charity in a newspaper .

Giving suggestions : تقديم الاقتراحات

What / How about + n. اسم / v. + ing .... ?

☞ How about getting some flowers for mum ?

Why don't you + inf. مصدر .... ?

☞ Why don't you come with me to the cinema ?

You could + inf. ....

☞ You could buy him a bike .



☞ Yes , it's a good idea .
☞ Yes , all right . نعم ، وهو كذلك
☞ No , I don't really like ....

Let's + inf. هيا بنا (تعبر عن الاقتراح)

Let's go to the club.

Let us + inf. إسمح لنا تعبر عن طلب

Let us go to the cinema, please dad.

Let + مفعول + مصدر يدع

The Dam lets Egypt grow more food.
Yesterday, My mum let me watch TV.

Exercises on Lessons 3, 4 & Review

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[How many – millimetres – How much – possible – metres]

Ahmad : Why don't we play a nice game?
Soha : Ok. Let's play
Ahmad : How many are in the metre?
Soha : There are 1000 millimetres. (1) ....
Ahmad : Congratulations. Your turn.
Soha : (2) .... metres are in two kilometres?.
Ahmad : There 1500 metres.
Soha : That's not (3) ....
Ahmad : Oh, sorry, They are 2000 (4) ....
Soha : Well done.

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Sherif : What's a charity?
Taha : ....

b) Tourist : .... ?
You : The High Dam opened in 1971.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- When there's a lot of rain and water covers the land	a) is a charity
2- A group collects money to help others	b) there's drought .
3- When there's no rain and the land becomes dry	c) having a picnic?
4- Something that isn't dangerous is	d) safe
5- What about	e) there's flood.
	f) have a picnic ?

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Floods were good for the land because they carried soil and fresh water . This helped the plants to grow . The water was sometimes very high . 11 . 7 m of water flooded the land at Aswan . This was very dangerous for people . Engineers built the Aswan Dam to stop floods . It opened in 1971 . Most of the water stays behind walls of the dam to use it when we need .

A) Answer the following questions :

1- How high was the water of the flood ?
2- Why did engineers build the Aswan Dam ?
3- What does the underlined word that refer to ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- Water stays behind .... of the dam .
a) rooms b) halls c) walls
5- The water was sometimes very ....
a) tall b) high c) long

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Don't .... water . It is very important for life .
a) wastes b) west c) waste
2- It is important to look after the .... We live on it
a) sun b) moon c) earth
3- When a tap .... a small amount of water falls from it .
a) drops b) drips c) falls
4- One way to .... water is to turn off the tap when you brush your teeth .
a) waste b) safe c) save
5- There was a very bad .... in India . Villages were under water .
a) blood b) flood c) food
6- Houses were not .... to live in .
a) safe b) save c) safety
7- People did not have any .... water to drink .
a) flash b) finish c) fresh
8- A .... collected money to help people .
a) chart b) charity c) shirt
9- When does it rain a lot .... the south of Egypt?
a) in b) to c) for
10- Why .... the floods sometimes dangerous before building the Dam?
a) are b) were c) had
11- Hanan wants to meet Hala .... Saturday.
a) at b) in c) on

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- Tarek went to the cinema last week . (What)

- Egypt gets little rain every year . (How much)
- I go shopping twice a week . (How often)

Read and correct the underlined words :

- She is read about a charity . 2- Engineers decided to built a dam .
- The dam stops the danger floods .
- We can uses this water when we need it .

Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

The words in the box may help you .)

ater / important . difficult/ fresh water . polluted water / safe

hen there is not any rain for months , ome places have a drought .

....

....

....

Punctuate the following sentence :

- why is clean water important - because it is healthy

Test on Unit 6

Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[idea - Can – room – kitchen – clean]

awan : Shall we help (1) .... the house today ?
ada : Yes , Mum would like that . Why don't we clean the (2) .... first ?
awan : Mum is cooking in the kitchen (3) .... we start in the living room 3 ?
ada : That's a good (4) .... .Then we can clean the living room floor.
awan : OK . Let's clean the living room windows .

Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

) Hala : How many eggs do you need to make a cake ?
Manar : ....
) Amany : .... ?
Esraa : Yes , there is honey in the kitchen cupboard .

Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Where we all live	a) is not safe .
2- Use too much of something	b) is safe .
3- Pour a little water slowly	c) save .
4- Not to waste something	d) drip .
5- Something that is dangerous	e) waste .
	f) is the earth .

Read the following , then answer the questions :

Water is important for life on Earth . Farmers need water to grow plants . Fish need water to live . We need water to drink, to wash our bodies and clothes, o cook our food and to grow crops, vegetables and fruits. In our body there is

more than 70 % of water so we always need water to live . Little rain causes droughts . Every drop of it should be saved. Small drops of water make a sea .

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What is important for life on Earth ?

2- What do people need water for ?

3- How much water is there in our body ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- Small drops of water make a ....

a) see b) sea c) bee

5- Little rain causes. ....

a) draughts b) droughts c) dresses

5 Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- How .... rain does Egypt get every year ?

a) many b) often c) much

2- How ....cups of coffee do you drink a day ?

a) many b) often c) much

3- .... there any cheese ?

a) Does b) Has c) Is

4- It is very hot .... summer .

a) these b) this c) those

5- Let's play a ....

a) game b) football c) gym

6- I help mum .... the house .

a) in b) out c) on

7- What is .... to the water near Aswan now ?

a) happening b) happen c) happens

8- Pupils like to .... posters .

a) make b) do c) bake

6 Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- The floods were important for Egypt . (What)

2- The dam stops the dangerous floods so it is important . (Why)

3- You can save money when you save water . (How)

7 Read and correct the underlined words :

1- The floods were good to the land .

2- The water in the floods was tall .

3- A chary collects money to help poor people .

4- It is difficult to people to find fresh water .

8 Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

other floods - good / carry – soil / help – plants - grow

Some floods are bad . ...

....

....

....



9 Punctuate the following sentence :

☛ the aswan dam opened in 1971

Unit 7 Shops and shopping المحلات والتسوق

Lessons 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
supermarket	سوبر ماركت - متجر كبير	chemist	صيدلى
shoe shop	محل أحذية	bakery	مخبز - فرن
florist	بائع الزهور	clothes shop	محل ملابس
computer shop	محل كومبيوتر	weekend	عطلة نهاية الاسبوع
shopping center	مول / مركز تجارى	one place	مكان واحد
hotels	فنادق	tablet	تابلت
laptop	كومبيوتر محمول	medicine	دواء
different	مختلف	kinds	أنواع
camel	جمل	last summer	الصيف الماضى
garden	حديقة (منزل)	yesterday	أمس
breakfast	الافطار	bread	خبز
cake	كعكة ـ كيكة	dress	فستان
hair brush	فرشاة للشعر	lentils	عدس
Luxor	الأقصر	lamb	حمل ـ لحم الضأن

Regular verbs

need - needed	يحتاج	want - wanted	يريد
travel - travelled	يسافر- يرحل	watch - watched	يشاهد

Irregular verbs

drive - drove	يقود - يسوق	eat - ate	يأكل
read - read	يقرأ	see - saw	يرى
swim - swam	يعوم - يسبح	wear - wore	يرتدى
buy - bought	يشترى	sell - sold	يبيع
meet - met	يقابل	put - put	يضع
ride - rode	يركب	sit - sat	يجلس
write - wrote	يكتب	can - could	يستطيع

Read and Learn اقرا وتعلم

What time did you go to bed last night?	متى ذهبت للفراش ليلة أمس ؟
I went to bed at nine o'clock.	ذهبت للفراش فى تمام التاسعه.
Did you have a good weekend?	هل حصلت على أجازة اسبوعية جيدة؟
Where did you go and what did you do?	أين ذهبت وماذا فعلت ؟
There are more than 600 shops.	يوجد أكثر من ستمائة محل.



Ride & drive

Ride (حصان - دراجة) يمتطى – يركب

- We ride horses near the pyramids .
- I would like to ride a bike.

drive يقود سياره

- My father drives me to school every day .
- Do shopping يقوم باعمال التسوق
- You can do all your shopping in one place .
- Have a good weekend يقضى نهاية اسبوع جيدة.

I had a good weekend .

Structure & Grammar Reference

The Past Simple Tense
زمن الماضى البسيط

يتكون الماضى البسيط من التصريف الثانى للفعل بإضافة ed أو d للأفعال المنتهية بـ e .

✍ play (played) – chase (chased) – like (liked)

ولكن هناك أفعال شاذة لا ينطبق عليها القاعدة السابقة وتحفظ جيداً .

✍ am , is	(was)	– are	(were)	– has , have	(had)
can	(could)	– eat	(ate)	– meet	(met)
go	(went)	– wear	(wore)	– buy	(bought)

☞ Ahmed met Tamer at school .

☞ They played football after school .

لاحظ ... استخدام الماضى البسيط فى الأمثلة السابقة ليعبر عن أفعال منتهية فى الماضى .
ولعمل سؤال فى الماضى البسيط مع الجمل التى تحتوى على was / were نستخدم :

Q. W. كلمة استفهام + was / were + S. فاعل + ... ?

✍ How was your first day at school ?

ومع الجمل التى تحتوى على أفعال أخرى مثل played / went نستخدم :

Q.W. كلمة استفهام + did + S. فاعل + inf. مصدر + ...?

✍ Which lessons did you like best ?

وعند السؤال بـ (هل) لا نبدأ بأداة استفهام ولكن يحدث التقديم مباشرة :

☞ Was the teacher angry ?

☞ Yes , he was . (إثبات) ☞ No , he wasn't . (نفى)

☞ Did you meet anyone nice ?

☞ Yes , I did . (إثبات) ☞ No , I didn't . (نفى)

لاحظ ... استخدام anyone فى حالتى السؤال والنفى ، وتستخدم someone فى الإثبات .

☞ Someone ate the cake when mother went out .

Exercises on Lessons 1 & 2

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[in – at – sits – sat – did]

Ali : What time (1) .... you go to bed last night ?

Hassan : I went to bed (2) .... eleven o'clock.

Ali : Who (3) .... next to you at school yesterday ?

Hassan : Our friend Hazem .

Ali : Did you write (4) .... English today ?

Hassan : Yes , I did .

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Soha : What did you eat for lunch yesterday ?

Dina : ....

b) Tamer : .... ?

Ahmad : I bought a mobile at the shopping centre .

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- The tourists swam	a) at the kitchen .
2- They rode	b) and read a book yesterday .
3- We did our homework	c) his car last summer .
4- My uncle sold	d) yesterday evening .
5- He sat in the garden	e) on camels .
	f) at the beach .

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Last weekend we went shopping . We drove to a shopping centre on the other side of Cairo . A lot of people go to the shopping centre because you can do all your shopping in one place . There are more than 600 shops , a big supermarket and three hotels . I wore good walking shoes because the shopping centre is very big . I needed a new T – shirt so my mother and I went to a lot of clothes shops .

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why do people go to the shopping centre ?

2- When did you go shopping ?

3- Why did you wear good walking shoes ?

Choose the correct answer :

- The shopping centre was .... the other side of Cairo .
  a) in b) at c) on
- We went to clothes shops to buy a ....
  a) shirt b) T-shirt c) shorts

Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

- We buy bread at the ....
  a) chemist's b) bakery c) florist
- We look at tablets and laptops in a ....shop .
  a) computer b) shoe c) clothes
- We buy flowers at the ....
  a) supermarket b) chemist's c) florist's
- We buy medicine at the ....
  a) bakery b) chemist's c) florist's
- We did not................ home for lunch yesterday .
  a) go to b) go to the c) go
- Hazem .... fish last week .
  a) eats b) ate c) eaten
- The restaurants .... a lot of food last Friday .
  a) sell b) sells c) sold
- ....you buy your mother a present once?
  a) Do b) Does c) Did

Write questions using the words in brackets :

- I went to bed at eleven o'clock last night . (When)
- I went to the water show so I saw lights . (Why)
- We bought a laptop at the computer shop . (What)

Read and correct the underlined words :

- At the evening we saw a beautiful water show .
- I need a new T – shirt so I went to a clothes shop .
- There are three hotel .
- A charity collect money to help poor people .

Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

The words in the box may help you .)

hoe shop - shoes / florist –flowers / bakery – bread

lot of people go to the shopping centre . ...

....

....

....

Punctuate the following sentence :

- who did hazem see after school last monday

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
local shops	المتاجر المحلية	bakery	مخبز - فرن
question	سؤال	notebook	مفكرة
magazine	مجلة	nice day	يوم لطيف
large	كبير	medium	متوسط
small	صغير	size	حجم - مقاس
jacket	جاكيت - سترة	shirt	قميص
tie	ربطة عنق - كرافتة	sweatshirt	قميص ثقيل
all year	طوال العام	beach	شاطيء
sentence	جملة	exams	إمتحانات
dictionary	قاموس	cotton jumper	بلوفر قطن
black	اسود	red	احمر
green	اخضر	orange	برتقالى
yellow	اصفر	blue	ازرق
grey	رمادى	brown	بنى
white	ابيض	pink	وردى
bit	جزء	a bit	قليل - بعض الشيء

Regular verbs

try - tried	يجرب - يقيس	thank - thanked	يشكر
like - liked	يحب	agree - agreed	يوافق
ask - asked	يسأل	talk to - talked to	يتحدث إلى

Irregular verbs

know - knew	يعرف	make - made	يصنع

Read and Learn إقرأ وتعلم

Why do you like the local shops?	لماذا تحب المحلات التجارية المحلية (المجاورة لك) ؟
It's a nice day.	إنه يوم لطيف.
Have you got ....?	هل لديك ..... ؟
Here you are.	تفضل.
Would you like ..... ?	هل تريد / تحب ..... ؟
I'd like .... , please.	أنا أحب .... , من فضلك .
Can I help you?	هل استطيع مساعدتك ؟
What size would you like?	ما المقاس الذى تريده ؟
It's a bit small / big.	صغير بعض الشيء / كبير بعض الشيء
What colour would you like?	ما اللون الذى تريده ؟
Try this one.	جرب هذا .
It's very good. Thank you.	إنه جيد جداً . شكرا لك



Local محلى خاص بمنطقه فى الدوله

- I go to local shops in my area to buy goods .

national قومى خاص بامه او شعب

- We should help the national income .

international دولى بين دولتين او اكثر

There was an international match between Egypt and England yesterday.

bit (n.) جزء أو قطعة أو كسرة خبز

I have bits of bread.
I hurt my foot on a bit of glass.

a bit (adj.) تعتبر كمجزء للمقاسات والاشياء التى لا تعد قليلا

This shirt is a bit large. Have you got a medium?

like + n. اسم / v. + ing : يحب

☞ She likes music , but she doesn't like cooking .
☞ I don't like mobiles , but I like reading .

enjoy + n. اسم / v. + ing : يستمتع بـ

لاحظ أن ... الفعل enjoy لا يأتى بعده حرف جر ويأتى بعده اسم أو v. + ing .

☞ We enjoyed the film .
☞ She enjoys eating ice cream .
☞ Do you enjoy listing to music ?

Small صغير medium متوسط large كبير x-large كبير عن المعتاد

Babies wear small clothes .
The old wear large size clothes .
Young people wear medium .
The fat wear x-large clothes

can I help you ?

تستخدم عندما نعرض مساعدة شخص ما ، وعند الرد نستخدم :

☞ Yes , please . (قبول)
☞ No , thanks . (رفض)

Here you are : تفضل ، إليك ما طلبت

تستخدم عندما نعطى شئ لشخص (أو عندما نقدم لشخص الشيء الذى طلبه) .

☞ This is the mobile you want . Here you are .

Structure & Grammar Reference

Some question words:

What time : (to ask about time on a clock)

متى , فى أى وقت (للسؤال عن الساعة التى حدث فيها الفعل)

☞ What time have you got English on Tuesday ?
✍ It's at 10.15 (quarter to twelve / half past eleven / ....)

لاحظ استخدام حرف الجر at قبل الأوقات .

When : (can be answered by any time expression)

متى , فى أى وقت (ونجيب عنها بأى تعبير عن الوقت)

☞ When do you go home ?
☞ At 3 o'clock . (In the afternoon , ...)

What : ما , ماذا (للسؤال عن الأشياء)

☞ What lesson has Dina got at nine on Monday ?
✍ She has got history .

Who : أداة استفهام معناها (من) للسؤال عن فاعل أو مفعول عاقل

☞ Who is looking at a lion ? تسأل عن الفاعل , ولا يحدث تقديم فى السؤال
☞ Who did Ahmad play with ?

نسأل عن مفعول , ونقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل

How : أداة استفهام معناها (كيف) للسؤال عن الحال أو الطريقة

☞ How was the teacher ? ☞ How do you go to work ?

Why : أداة استفهام معناها (لماذا) للسؤال عن السبب

☞ Why is Turgut's family happy ?

ولكن فى المثال السابق جاءت كلمة dream كفعل verb بمعنى (يحلم) .

Where : أداة استفهام بمعنى (أين) للسؤال عن المكان

☞ Where is Emma going in her dream ?

so : أداة ربط معناها (لذلك) ، ويأتى بعدها نتيجة لسبب جاء قبلها

reason سبب + so + consequence نتيجة

☞ I needed a new T-shirt so my mother and I went to a lot of clothes shops .
☞ I don't have enough money , so I can't buy this mobile .
☞ This phone is cheep , so I'll buy it .
☞ Computers are too difficult to use , so I don't like them .

because : أداة ربط معناها (لأن) ، ويأتى بعدها سبب لنتيجة جاءت قبلها

consequence نتيجة + because + reason سبب

☞ A lot of people go to the shopping centre because you can do all your shopping in one place .
☞ I can't buy this mobile because I don't have enough money.
☞ I'll buy this phone because it is cheap .
☞ I don't like computers because they are too difficult to use .

Exercises on Lessons 3, 4 & Review

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[would – size – to – your – you]

Assistant	: Can I help (1) .... ?
Customer	: Yes , I'd like (2) .... buy a new T-shirt .
Assistant	: What (3) .... do you like ?
Customer	: I'd like small , please .
Assistant	: What colour (4) .... you like ?
Customer	: I'd like blue , please .

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Assistant : .... ?

Customer : Yes , I'd like to buy a dress , please .

b) Hani : What size would you like ?

Customer : ....

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Can in help you?	a) I'd like a red one, please.
2- What size would you like?	b) Thank you.
3- It's a bit small .	c) Have you got a bigger one?
4- What colour would you like?	d) I'd like small , please.
5- Here you are.	e) try this one.
	f) Yes, I'd like to buy a T-shirt.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

I'm Hassan, I live in a village which has local shops. I like shopping there because you can buy a lot of things in different shops. I know them well . I often visit them. The bakery has fresh bread everyday, I always buy bread <u>there</u> . Mother likes buying fruit and vegetables because they are always fresh .

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why do people go to the local shops ?

2- What does Hassan buy at the bakery ? Why?

3- What does his mother like to buy? Why?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- The underlined word <u>there</u> refers to ....

a) the bakery b) local shops c) the village

5- Hassan lives in a ....

a) city b) village c) town

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Last weekend we .... shopping .

a) go b) went c) goes

2- We .... to the shopping centre yesterday .

a) drive b) driving c) drove

3- I .... any trousers but I needed a T-shirt .

a) don't need b) didn't need c) needed

4- I wore good walking shoes .... the centre is big .

a) so b) because c) to

5- The centre is big .... I wore good walking shoes .

a) so b) because c) to

6- The shop assistant says! Hello. Can I .... you ?

a) get b) make c) help

7- What .... would you like ? - I'd like medium, please.

a) size   b) number   c) big

8- What colour would you .... ? - I'd like black, please.

a) have   b) be   c) like

9- It's .... large. Have you got a medium?

a) much   b) bit   c) a bit

10- In the clothes shop, we sometimes .... clothes.

a) try   b) let   c) what

⑥ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- It was a nice day, so I went to the beach . (Why)

2- I want to go shopping because I need a T-shirt . (Why)

3- I went to the local shops with my family . (who)

⑦ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- Last weekend I go shopping with my mother.

2- Did you had a good weekend?

3- There are three hotel .

4- My mother wanted flowers because we went to a florist

5- My cousin wants a shirt , so we go to the chemistry.

6- I don't went to buy this magazine

⑧ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

mum - flowers - happy

Yesterday, I went to the florist's .

....

....

....

⑨ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ bye ahmad

☞ i d like medium please

Test on Unit 7

① Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[computer – did – because – thousand – thousands]

Ali : Where (1) .... you go last weekend?

Hazem : I went to the (2) .... shop .

Ali : Why did you go there?

Hazem : (3) .... I wanted to buy a laptop.

Ali : How much did it cost?

Hazem : It cost me 3 (4) .... pounds

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Hala : What time did you go to bed last night ?
Manar : ....
b) Amany : .... ?
Esraa : This restaurant sold a lot of different kinds of food.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Hassan wasn't cold,	a) so we did not play outside .
2- I want to Aone bookshop	b) so he didn't wear a jacket.
3- Hala didn't know how spell a word	c) , so she used a dictionary.
4- It was raining yesterday ,	d) Because I wanted to buy a dictionary.
5- My parents were happy	e) because I did badly in the exams.
	f) because I did well in the exams.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

To : Soha@example.com
Subject : shopping
Dear Soha,

Last weekend I went shopping with my mother. We drove to the shopping center near the river. We always go to this shopping center because there are a lot of shops in one place. My mother wanted some flowers, so first we went to a florist. Then my mother bought me a new sweatshirt. Did you have a good weekend? . And what did you do? . I'm looking forward to hearing from you. Bye , Soha.

Best wishes
Sawsan

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Where's the shopping center ?

2- What did Sawsan buy ?

3- Where did they go first ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- They went to the .... to buy a sweatshirt .

a) florist b) river c) clothes shop

5- This e-mail was sent by ....

a) Soha b) Sawsan c) Sawsan's mother

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- We can buy .... at the chemist's.

a) bread b) T-shirt c) medicine

2- We can buy flowers at the ....

a) florist's b) bakery c) shoe shop

3- How .... you travel to Luxor last year?

a) does b) do c) did

4- Who did Hassan see in the park .... Tuesday?

a) at b) on c) in

5- This is a / an .... question, so I can't answer it.

a) easy b) difficult c) little

6- I like shopping .... our village .

a) in b) out c) on

7- The .... has fresh bread every day.

a) bakery b) clothes shop c) computer shop

8- I'd .... to buy a sweatshirt, please .

a) want b) like c) need

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- Yesterday, I ate lamb , rice and salad for lunch (What)

2- I went to the beach last weekend . (Where)

3- Yes, I watched a DVD last night . (Did)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- What you did do ? .

2- My mother buyed me new trousers.

3- We drived to the shopping center near the river .

4- Can I helped you ?

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

T-shirt – size – blue

I went to the clothes shop yesterday. ......

....

....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ we didn t go home for lunch we ate in the shopping center

Unit 8 city and country المدينة والريف

Lessons 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
city	مدينة	country	بلد - دولة
village	قرية	apartment	شقة - وحدة سكنية
city life	حياة المدينة	noisy	صاخبة - كثير الضوضاء
polluted	ملوث	exciting	مثير - شيق
farm	مزرعة	the countryside	الريف
quiet	هادىء	enough	كاف
quieter	أكثر هدوءا	slower	أبطأ
friendlier	وداً	green areas	مساحات خضراء
fields	حقول	trees	أشجار
around	حول	cleaner	أنظف
relaxing	مريح	noisier	أكثر ضوضاءاً
tight	ضيق	strong	قوى
too high	عالى/ مرتفع جداً	curtains	ستائر
modern	حديث - عصرى	old	قديم - عتيق
small	صغير	big	كبير - ضخم
dark	مظلم	light	ضوء - إضاءة
expensive	غالى الثمن	cheap	رخيص الثمن
friendly	ودود	town	بلدة
chairs	كراسى	hill	تل - هضبة
the air	الهواء	that's why	لهذا السبب

Regular verbs

live - lived	يعيش - يسكن	agree - agreed	يوافق
walk - walked	يمشى	carry - carried	يحمل
lift - lifted	يرفع	clean - cleaned	ينظف

Irregular verbs

say - said	يقول	sit down - sat	يجلس
leave - left	يغادر - يرحل	drink - drank	يشرب

Read and Learn اقرا وتعلم

What do you like about living in a city ?	ماذا تحب عن المعيشه فى المدينة ؟
What do you not like about living in a city ?	ما الذى لا تحبه عن المعيشه فى المدينه ؟
I live in Cairo and I love city life.	انا اعيش فى القاهره واحب حياة المدينة
Some people think that cities are too noisy .	يعتقد بعض الناس ان المدن صاخبه جدا.
Cairo is noisier than the countryside and the roads are too busy .	القاهره أكثر صخبا من الريف والطرق مزدحمه جدا.
There are too many cars and the air is too polluted.	يوجد عربيات أكثر من اللازم و الهواء ملوث جدا

I prefer city life because it is always exciting.	أنا أفضل حياة المدينة لأنها دائما مثيرة.
There is a lot to do and see here .	هنا الكثير يمكن أن نفعله و نراه.
My grandparents live on a farm .	يعيش جدى وجدتى فى مزرعه.
When I visit them, I think the countryside is too quiet .	عندما أزورهم أفكر فى أن الريف هادىء جدا
Their village is not exciting enough , but they say , " We are too old for the big city now .	قريتهم ليست مثيره بدرجة كافية ولكنهم يقولون نحن كبار جدا و لا نستطيع تحمل حياة المدينة.
The countryside is quieter and that is why I like it.	الريف أهدأ. هذا ما يجعلنى أحبه.
I visited Cairo last year , but I was happy to return home .	زرت القاهره العام الماضى ولكنى سعيد بالعوده للبيت.
In Cairo there are more than 8 million people.	يوجد فى القاهرة أكثر من 8 مليون شخص يعيشون فيها.
In the village life is slower .	الحياه أبطأ فى الريف.
People are friendlier and everything is more beautiful .	الناس أكثر ودا وكل شىء أجمل.
There are not enough green areas in the city but there are a lot of fields and trees around my village.	ليس هناك مناطق خضراء كثيره فى المدينة لكن هناك كثير من الحقول الأشجار حول قريتى.
My village is quiet and there are not enough shops , but it is more relaxing than the city .	قريتى هادئة وليس هناك محلات كافية ولكنها أكثر راحة عن المدينة.

Language notes

City town village country

City : large and important group of buildings larger than a town and has many towns. مدينه كبيره عاصمة المحافظه .

Town : a group of buildings smaller than a city and has villages . مدينه صغيره

Cairo is a city but Mahala is a town .

Village : a collection of houses smaller than a town . قريه

Mahala is a town with 50 villages .

Country : a nation or state with its land and population . دوله

Egypt is an African country .

The country = the countryside الريف

The country life is quieter than life in the city.

Quiet Quite Quit

Quiet = calm هادىء noisy صاخب

The countryside is too quiet .

Quite : تماما

I am quite sure .

Quit : يقلع عن

I have quitted smoking .

enough + noun : صفة بمعنى (كاف) ، ويأتى بعدها اسم

☞ I do enough homework .
☞ Everything is expensive . Did you bring enough money ?
☞ She has got enough money . (to buy a car)

ويمكن كما نرى فى المثال السابق استخدام to + inf. مع enough .

☞ Mother didn't give me enough money to buy sweets .

adj. صفة + enough :

عندما يأتى قبل كلمة enough صفة ، تكون ظرف بمعنى (بدرجة كافية) .

☞ The questions were easy enough .
☞ The park isn't clean enough .
☞ Some bins are not full enough .

ويمكننا استخدام to + inf. بعد enough لتكملة المعنى كالتالى :

.... adj. صفة + enough + to inf. ....

☞ He was clever enough to answer all the questions .
☞ My uncle is rich enough to buy a villa .

لاحظ عزيزى الطالب ... أن enough عندما تأتى كصفة يكون معناها (كاف) .

enough + noun اسم

☞ There are enough plates .
☞ There is enough sugar to make tea .
☞ I've got enough money to buy a new mobile phone .

not enough تستخدم الصفه بين

He is not strong enough to lift the bag .

not enough تستخدم قبل اسم

There are enough books for all the students .
There is not enough water .

very جدا & too (جدا لدرجة أنى لا استطيع) ... أكثر من اللازم

عزيزى الطالب ... هيا بنا ندرس تلك الأمثلة لنلاحظ الفرق بين very / too .

☞ The tea is hot , but I can drink it . [adjective]

معنى ذلك أن الشاى ساخن ، ولكنى أستطيع شربه بلا مشاكل .

☞ The tea is very hot , but I can drink it . [very + adj. صفة]

وفى المثال السابق الشاى ساخن جدا ، ولكنى أستطيع أن أتحمل ذلك .

☞ The tea is too hot . I can't drink it . [too + adj.]

ولكن عند استخدام too فى المثال السابق ترتب على ذلك نتيجة منفية .
أى أن الشاى ساخن جدا لدرجة أنى لا أستطيع أن أشربه .
ويمكننا التعبير عن المثال السابق باستخدام :

too + adj. صفة + to + inf. مصدر

☞ The tea is too hot to drink . (not " to drink it ")

أو باستخدام for مع too كالتالى :

too + adj. صفة + for (sb.) / ضمير مفعول to + inf. مصدر

☞ The tea is too hot for me to drink .

والآن هيا بنا عزيزى الطالب ... نرى كيف نستخدم too + adj. مع الأشخاص .

☞ Heba is very tired . She can't read the book .

ترتب على الصفة tired فى المثال السابق نتيجة منفية أنها لا تستطيع قراءة الكتاب وعند ذلك نستخدم too كالتالى :

Sb. شخص ما is + too adj. + to do sth. يفعل شئ

✍ Heba is too tired to read the book .

☞ Hesham was very ill . He couldn't go to work .

✍ Hesham was too ill to go to work .

Comparative adjectives

صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

صفات ذات مقطعين او اكثر	صفات ذات مقطع واحد
expensive / careful	tall / big / short

للمقارنة بين اثنين تضاف er للصفة القصيره ويأتى بعدها than

Ahmed is taller than Amr .

Cairo is noisier than the countryside .

People in the village are friendlier than people in the city .

للمقارنة بين اثنين نضع more أو less قبل الصفة الطويله وبعدها than

Nada is more beautiful than Nesma .

Nesma is less beautiful than Nada

Everything in the village is more beautiful than the city .

* عند التساوى فى الصفات .... نستخدم :

as + adj + as

Tamer is as clever as Hazem

Exercises on Lessons 1 & 2

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[with – to – true – enough – too]

Yomna : Do you agree that exams are (1) .... easy ?

Rawan : No , I don't agree (2) .... you .

Yomna : Do you agree that the summer holidays are not long (3) ....?

Rawan : No , that is not (4) ....

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Nabil : Why do not you like living in the city ?

Ali : ....

b) Hoda : .... ?

Eman : I like the village because it is quiet .

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1. This T-shirt is too	a) to travel alone.
2. The town isn't quiet	b) too expensive.
3. The city is too	c) noise.
4.This phone is	d) enough.
5. Amr is not old enough	e) small.
	F) noisy.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

I live in Cairo and I love city life . Some people think that cities are too noisy . I agree . Cairo is noisier than the countryside and the roads are too busy . There are too many cars and the air is too polluted . But I prefer city life because it is always exciting . There is a lot to do and see here . My grandparents live on a farm . When I visit them , I think the countryside is too quiet . Their village is not exciting enough , but they say , " We are too old for the big city now . "

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why do you like living in the city ?

2- What do you think about your grandparents' village ?

3- Why don't your grandparents want to live in the city

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- I prefer city life because it is always ....

a) excited b) excite c) exciting

5- Cairo is .... than the countryside

a) noisier b) quieter c) noisy

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- I live in Cairo and I love .... life .

a) village b) city c) the countryside

2- Some people think that cities are .... noisy .

a)enough b) too c) to

3- Cairo is .... than the countryside .

a) noisy b)noisiest c) noisier

4- The roads are .... busy .

a) to b) too c) two

5- There are .... many cars .

a) enough b) not enough c) too

6- The air is too ....

a) pollute b) polluted c) pollutes

7- I prefer city life because it is always ....

a) excited b) excites c) exciting

8- There is a .... to do and see here .

a) lots b) lot of c) lot

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- He prefers city life because it is always exciting. (Why)
2- He thinks the countryside is too quiet . (What)
3- The countryside is healthier than the city . (which)
4- In Cairo there are more than 18 million people . (How many)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- I agree without you .
2- I was happy to return house .
3- The countryside is quieter and that is who I like it.
4- The city is too bag .

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

quiet – beautiful – slow

I live in a village ....

....

....

....

❿ Punctuate the following sentence :

☛ i don t agree with tarek

Lessons 3 , 4 & Review

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
easy	سهل	summer holiday	الأجازة الصيفية
different sports	رياضات مختلفة	libraries	مكتبات استعارة
TV programmes	برامج التليفزيون	railway line	خط سكك حديدية
farm	مزرعة	field	حقل
lake	بحيرة	hill	تل - هضبة
railway station	محطة القطار	skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب
sports club	نادي ألعاب رياضية	forest	غابة
exercise	تمرين - تدريب	survey	دراسة ميدانية
traffic	حركة السير مرور -	cheaper	أرخص
healthier	صحى أكثر	enjoyable	ممتع
results	نتائج	Marriotiya lake	بحيرة المريوطية
project	مشروع	not true	ليس حقيقى
opinion	رأى	website	موقع على النت
clearly	بوضوح	school day	اليوم الدراسى
better	أفضل	living	المعيشة
office	مكتب	tower	برج
useful	مفيد - نافع	longer	أطول
players	لاعبين	right	صح – يمين
dirtier	أقذر	desert	صحراء
unfriendly	غير ودود	relaxing	مريح

Regular verbs

agree - agreed	يوافق	disagree - disagreed	يرفض
open - opened	يفتح	exercise - exercised	يتدرب - يتمرن
stay - stayed	يبقى - يقيم	help - helped	يساعد

Irregular verbs

give - gave	يعطى	write - wrote	يكتب
swim - swam	يسبح - يعوم	grow - grew	ينمو - يزرع

Read and Learn اقرأ وتعلم

Do you agree that exams are too easy ?	هل تتفق معى على أن الامتحانات سهلة جدا؟
Do you agree that the summer holidays are not long enough ?	هل تتفق معى على أن إجازات الصيف ليست طويلة بدرجه كافية؟
I think it is too expensive to do a lot of different sports.	أعتقد أن القيام برياضات مختلفة مكلف جدا.
Do you agree that shopping centres are too big ?	هل تتفق معى ان مراكز التسوق كبيرة جدا؟
Do you think that people in cities aren't friendly enough ?	هل تعتقد أن الناس فى المدن ليسوا ودودين بدرجه كافية؟
I think that the school day is too long	أعتقد أن اليوم الدراسى طويل جدا.
We need more libraries because books are too expensive.	نحتاج مكتبات أكثر لأن الكتب غالية جدا.
Buses and trains are not cheap enough . It is better to travel by car .	الأتوبيسات والقطارات ليست رخيصة. من الافضل السفر بالسيارة.
TV programmes can teach us interesting things .	البرامج التلفزيونية يمكن ان تعلمنا أشياء مفيدة .
Some people think that cities are too noisy .	بعض الناس يعتقدون أن المدن صاخبة جدا
Cairo is noisier than the countryside and the roads are too busy .	القاهره أكثر ضوضاء من الريف والطرق مزدحمه جدا.
I think the countryside is too quiet .	أعتقد أن الريف هادىء جدا.
Their village is not exciting enough .	الريف ليس مثير بدرجه كافية.
There are not enough green areas in the city .	ليس هناك مناطق خضراء كافية فى المدينة.
My village is quiet but there are not enough shops .	قريتى هادئه لكن ليس بها محلات كافية.
The Nile City Office Tower is near where I live is a tall skyscraper in Cairo.	أنا أعيش بالقرب من برج نايل سيتى. وهو أعلى ناطحة سحاب بالقاهرة.
Marriotiya Lake is near where I live . It is between Alexandria and Al – Buhira .	أعيش قرب بحيرة المريوطية . إنها تقع بين الإسكندرية و البحيرة.
City streets have more traffic , so they are more dangerous than country roads .	شوارع المدينة بها زحمه مرورية لذا هى أخطر من طرق الريف.
Everything is too expensive in a city . It is cheaper to live in the countryside .	كل شىء غالى فى المدينة. المعيشة أرخص فى الريف.
Living in the countryside is healthier than living in the city .	المعيشه فى الريف صحية أكثر من المدينة.
It is too difficult to make lots of friends in the city .	من الصعب عمل صداقات كثيرة فى المدينة.
City life is more enjoyable than life in a village .	حياة المدينة أكثر متعه من القرية.
I did a survey for our class project .	لقد قمت بعمل احصائية لفصلى.

I read three questions to five friends .	قرأت ثلاثة أسئلة لخمس من الأصدقاء.
In the countryside, there are lots of trees in the forest and there is a hill behind it .	في الريف هناك كثير من الأشجار ويوجد تل خلفها .
The railway line is between two fields .	خط السكة الحديد يمر بين حقلين .
In the city , there is a railway station at the end of the street , next to a sports club and opposite a skyscraper .	في المدينه هناك محطة سكه حديد في نهاية الشارع بجوار نادى رياضى ومقابل لناطحة سحاب.

Language notes

Do a surcey يقوم بعمل مسح احصائى

I did a survey for our class project .

Read to يقرأ ل

I read three questions to five friends .

Traffic حركة المرور تأخذ فعل مفرد

City streets have much traffic

In the countryside في الريف

In the countryside , there are lots of trees

Asking for and giving opinions طلب الراى و اعطاء الراى

Do you agree that ..... ?	هل تتفق ان
What do you think about ...?	ما رايك فى
What's your opinion about ?	ما رايك فى
Do you think .....?	هل تعتقد
In my opinion , ...	في رأي
I think	أعتقد
I would rather ....than	أنا أفضل ......كذا ...على كذا

I agree with you	إنني موافق	I don't agree with you / that .	لا اتفق معك- لا أوافق على ذلك
I think so	أعتقد ذلك	I disagree with you / that .	انا مختلف معك فى ذلك
That is right	هذا صحيح	I don't think so .	لا أعتقد ذلك
		That isn't true	هذا ليس صحيح

Exercises on Lessons 3,4 & Review

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[small – idea – ideas – websites – tablet]

Azza : What do you think about (1) .... computers ?
Fady : They are more useful than other computers.
Azza : I disagree with you . They are too (2) .... You can not read websites clearly .
Fady : That is not true (3) .... are easy to read on tablets .
Azza : They want to open a new supermarket in our street . What is your opinion about that ?
Fady : I agree with that . I think it is a great (4) ....

❸ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Manar : ....?
Enas : City streets are more dangerous than country roads because they have more traffic.

b) Hazem : .... ?
Moaz : Marriotiya Lake is between Alexandria and Buhira.

❹ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Everything is too expensive	a) too noisy .
2- It is cheaper to live in	b) than the countryside
3- Some people think that cities are	c) quiet
4- Cairo is noisier	d) the countryside .
5- I think the countryside is too	e) in a city
	f) quite

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- My grandparents live on a ....
a. farm b. city c. village

2- When I visit grandparents , I think the countryside is too ....
a. quite b . quit c. quite

3- Their village is not exciting ....
a. too b. enough c. to

4- Grandparents say they are .... old for the big city now .
a. enough b. to c. too

5- Salma lives .... a village .
a. on b. in c. with

6- I agree ....Tarek
a. without b. with c. what

7- The countryside is .... than the city .
a. quiet b. quite c. quieter

8- That is .... I like the country .
a. where b. why c. which

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- I think the countryside is too quiet . (What)
2- Their village is not exciting enough . (How exciting)
3- There are not enough green areas in the city . (How many)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- I <u>made</u> a survey for our class project . 2- I read three questions <u>for</u> five friends .
3- City streets have <u>many</u> traffic 4- It is <u>much</u> relaxing than the city .

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

traffic - people - pollution

Hazem lives in a city . ...

....

....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ marriotiya lake is near where i live

Test on Unit 8

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[do – city – traffic – make – live]

Mira : What do you think about (1) .... life ?

Bosy : The city has more (2) .... and more dangerous than the country.

Mira : Is it cheaper than the city ?

Bosy : Yes , it is cheaper to (3) .... in the countryside .

Mira : What about friends ?

Bosy : It is too difficult to (4) .... lots of friends in the city .

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Hani : Which is noisier the country or the city ?

Waleed : ....

b) Hagar : ....?

Walaa : No , there are not enough green areas in the city

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- The Nile City Office Tower is	a) in a city .
2- City streets are more dangerous	b) two fields .
3- Everything is too expensive	c) at the end of the street .
4- The railway line is between	d) three fields .
5- There is a railway station	e) than country roads .
	f) a tall skyscraper .

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Living in the countryside is healthier than living in the city . The village is quieter than the city , but there are not enough shops . The city is noisier . The village is not exciting enough . City life is more enjoyable than life in a village but everything is too expensive in a city .

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Which is healthier life in the country or the city?

2- Are there many shops in the countryside?

3- Where would you like to live in the country or the city ? Why ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- The city is .... than the countryside .

a) noisy b) noisier c) noise

5- Everything .... too expensive in a city .

a) are b) is c) am

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- I am twelve and I live .... Cairo .

a) into b) in c) on

2- I live in a big apartment .... my parents .

a) with b) at c) from

3- Hazem's parents are .... old for the big city .

a) to b) too c) two

4- Their village is not exciting ....

a) too b) enough c) not enough

5- I was happy to return ....

a) house b) to home c) home

6- The city is .... big .

a) too b) enough c) to

7- In Cairo there are more than 8 .... people .

a) millions b) million c) million is

8- In the village life is ....

a) slowly b) slower c) slowest

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- Some people think that cities are too noisy . (What)

2- Marriotiya Lake is near Alexandria and Al - Buhira . (Where)

3- I did a survey for our class project . (What)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- TV programmes learn us interesting things .

2- It is better to travel on car .

3- Buses is not cheap enough .

4- On the countryside , there are lots of trees

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

rooms – small big / the inside – dark

The hotel is not modern enough . It is too old .

....

....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ do tarek and amr agree

✍ ....

Unit 9 Possessions الممتلكات

Lessons 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
calendar	تقويم	drum	طبلة
DVDs	أقراص فيديو رقمية	football	كرة قدم
kite	طائرة ورقية	laptop	لاب توب (كومبيوتر محمول)
plant	نبات	sewing machine	ماكينة خياطة
television	تلفاز	tennis racket	مضرب تنس
van	شاحنة صغيرة	possessions	ممتلكات
traditional music	موسيقى تقليدية	radio	راديو - مذياع
bicycles	دراجات	mine	ملكى - يخصنى
bag	شنطة	a kind of	نوع من
pages	صفحات	pen	قلم حبر
book	كتاب	red	أحمر
pink	وردى	driving	القيادة
days	أيام	months	شهور
number	رقم - عدد	next door	البيت المجاور
house	منزل	making clothes	صنع الملابس
musical instrument	آلة موسيقية	small truck	شاحنة صغيرة
small computer	كومبيوتر صغير	men's team	فريق الرجال

Regular verbs

move - moved	يتحرك - ينتقل	live - lived	يعيش - يسكن
help - helped	يساعد	sew - sewed	يخيط - يحيك
carry - carried	يحمل	belong to - belonged to	يخص - ملك
start with - started with	يبدأ بـ	show - showed	يعرض - يبين
listen to - listened to	يستمع إلى	play - played	يلعب

Irregular verbs

let - let	يدع - يسمح	hit - hit	يضرب

Read and Learn اقرأ وتعلم

Which house is yours?	أى واحد يكون منزلك ؟
Whose drum is that?	لمن هذه الطبلة؟
This is my book. It's mine.	هذا كتابى . إنه يخصنى
I'm moving into number22.	أنا انتقل لرقم 22 (منزل).
Who does the van belong to?	تخص من هذه الشاحنة الصغيرة ؟
The radio is theirs, too.	الراديو ملكهم ,أيضاً

Structure & Grammar Reference

Possessive adjectives & pronouns : صفات وضمائر الملكية

Subject فاعـــل	I	We	You	He	She	It	They
Poss. adj. صفة ملكية	my	our	your	his	her	its	their
Poss. pron. ضمير ملكية	mine	ours	yours	his	hers	–	theirs

☞ This is my kite . ☞ This kite is mine .

عزيزى الطالب ... عند دراسة المثالين السابقين جيداً ، نلاحظ أن :

my : صفة ملكية (تأتى لوصف الملكية) و يأتى بعدها مباشرة اسم

mine : ضمير ملكية (يعبر عن الملكية) ولا يأتى بعده اسم (لذكر الاسم قبل ذلك)

[He / bag]

☞ This is his bag . ☞ This bag is his .

وعند تحديد أسماء أو أصحاب الأشياء يمكننا استخدام ('s)

✍ They're Salma's books . (or) ✍ They're Salma's .

كما يمكننا أيضا استخدام belong to للتعبير عن الملكية .

☞ The football doesn't belong to Shady .

☞ Who does this pen belong to ? (Whose pen is it ?)

Whose : أداة استفهام معناها (لمن ، ملك من)

وتستخدم للسؤال عن الملكية (صاحب ، من يخصه الشيء) . . وتحل محل صفات الملكية .

☞ Whose camera is this ?

✍ It's my camera . ✍ It's mine .

عزيزى الطالب ... يمكننا استخدام ('s) للتعبير عن الملكية للمفرد و s' للجمع ، وتأتى بعد مالك الشيء مباشرة

✍ It's Nadia's camera . (or) ✍ It's Nadia's .

These are the boys' toys .

☞ Whose books are those ?

✍ They're her books . ✍ They're hers .

Who's = Who is من يكون ؟

يليها فعل مضاف إليه ing أو اسم أو ضمير يحل محل الاسم أو صفة

Who's speaking ?

Who's she ? She's her mother.

Who's good at English? - Maher is good at English.

Who's = Who has من يمتلك ؟ وتستخدم للسؤال عن الفاعل العاقل

Who's my book ? – Ahmad has your book.

Who does the van belong to ? – It belongs to my parents.

Which? أى أو أيهما للاختيار بين عاقل أو غير عاقل؟

Which house is yours ?

Which of the two students is good at maths?

Exercises on Lessons 1 & 2

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[mine – my – carry – parents' – parent's]

Amir : Hello. I'm moving into number 24 .

Fareed: Ours is next door. We live at number 26. You're welcome. Is that your (1) .... van?

Amir : No, it's (2) .... uncle's.

Fareed: Is that your football and tennis racket?

Amir : The football is (3) ...., but the tennis racket is my sister's.

Fareed: Let me help you (4) .... things into your new house.

Amir : Thank you!

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Soha : Are those DVDs yours?

Dina : ....

b) Tamer : .... ?

Ahmad : A machine for making clothes.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Laotop	a) is something you use to hit ball.
2- Tennis racket	b) is a kind of small truck.
3- Possession	c) is something that is yours.
4- Radio	d) is a machine which you can listen to.
5- Drum	e) is a kind of small computer.
	f) is a kind of musical instrument.

❹ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- A .... is pages thet that show days and months.
a) drum b) radio c) sewing machine

2- .... shoes are these , Dad ?
a) Who b) whose c) who's

3- These toys are ....
a) them b) their c) theirs

4- This is not your book . It's ....
a) my b) mine c) me

5- .... jacket is it ?
a) Who's b) Whose c) Who

6- ....bag is yours ? – the blue one .
a) Who b) Which c) Whose

7- .... I have the sweets , please ?
a) Am b) Have c) Can

8- A .... is a machine for making clothes.

a) van b) possession c) sewing machine

9- Whose cakes are .... ?

a) that b) it c) those

10- .... flat is near some big shops .

a) We b) Our c) Ours

11- Excuse me , Sally . Those pencils aren't ....

a) yours b) your c) you're

12- What did Hesham .... for Salma ?

a) brings b) bringing c) bring

13- These sweets are .... and those ones are mine .

a) you b) yours c) your

❺ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- He's helping us move all our possession. (What)
2- No, they are my parents' DVDs . (Are)
3- No, it's my mother's . (Is)
4- This is my dictionary . (Whose)
5- The blue bag is mine . (Which)

❻ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- Who's camera is that ?
2- Who's toys are those ?
3- These shoes aren't my .
4- Who's T-shirt is that ?
5- Where is you're father's jacket ?
6- You are write . This book isn't mine .

❼ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

van / parents - DVDs / sister - drum / music

I'm Hisham. I'm moving into number 22 .

....

....

....

❽ Punctuate the following sentence :

1- sally s jacket is from france
2- i m traveling to rome next month
3- i d like to have some cake please
4- how long have you known heshams father
5- i m your new teacher of english



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
clarinet	مزمار - كلارنيت	piano	بيانو
drum	طبلة	oud	عود
flute	فلوت - ناى	guitar	جيتار
trumpet	بوق	violin	كمان - كمانجة
long ago	منذ عهد بعيد	still	ما زال
music traditions	تقاليد الموسيقى	Sawahli	الساحلية - سواحلى
Simsimiya	آلة السمسمية	similar	مشابه - مماثل
Upper Egypt	صعيد مصر	Saidi	صعيدى
popular	شعبى - محبوب	weddings	حفلات الزفاف
celebrations	إحتفالات	Rebaba	ربابة
Tabla Baladi	طبلة بلدى	the same	نفس الشىء
north of Egypt	شمال مصر	Shabbaba	شبابة (آلة موسيقية تشبه الناى)
favourite	مفضل	swimming	العوم - السباحة
really	حقا - فى الواقع	salad	سلطة
boring	ممل	tall	طويل
low	منخفض	falafel	فلافل (طعمية)
classroom	حجرة الدراسة (فصل)	classmates	زملاء الدراسة
basketball	كرة السلة	interesting	ممتع - مشوق
Part	جزء	desert	صحراء

Regular verbs

Verb	Meaning	Verb	Meaning
love - loved	يحب - يعشق	like - liked	يحب
Learn about - learned / t	يتعلم عن	mind - minded	يمانع
include - included	تتضمن - تشتمل	play - played	يعزف
prefer - prefered	يفضل	call - called	ينادى

Irregular verbs

Verb		Meaning	Verb		Meaning
hear - heard		يسمع	write - wrote		يكتب
come - came		يأتى	think - thought		يعتقد

Read and Learn إقـرأ وتـعـلـم

English	Arabic
I like flute, but I prefer the piano.	أنا أحب الناى ولكنى أفضل البيانو.
I don't mind the trumpet.	لا أمانع فى استخدام البوق.
I don't like the drum.	أنا لا أحب الطبلة.
I really don't like the clarinet.	فى الواقع لا أحب المزمار.

I love Saidi music! It's my favourite music.	أحب الموسيقى الصعيدى . إنها الموسيقى المفضلة لى.
What do you think about rebaba music?	ما رأيك فى آلة الربابة الموسيقية.
Do you like swimming?	هل تحب السباحة؟
Welcome to school.	مرحبا بك فى المدرسة.
What's your favourite kind of music?	ما هى نوع الموسيقى المفضلة لك ؟

Exercises on Lessons 3, 4 & Review

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[don't – favourite – swimming – swim – really]

Sayed: I like tennis, but my (1) .... sport is basketball. I love it. What about you?

Nabil : I (2) .... mind basketball, but I prefer football.

Sayed: I (3) .... don't like football ! Swimming is more interesting.

Nabil : I don't like (4) ....

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Amany : ....?

Nermeen : I love the piano .

b) Manar : What's your favoutite kind of music ?

Nadia : ....

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- Sawahli music comes from	a) a kind of flute.
2- Saidi music comes from	b) a kind of drum.
3- Shabbaba is	c) a kind of violin.
4- Tabala is	d) Upper Egypt.
5- Rebaba is	e) special celebrations.
	f) the north of Egypt.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

Music was an important of life in Egypt laong ago, and it is still important today. Different parts of the country have different musical traditions and instrument. For example, Sawahli music comes from the north of Egypt. A favourite instrument in this kind of music is the simsimya . It is similar to guitar. In the desert of Sinai, many people play the shabbaba, a kind of flute.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Where does Sawahli music come from ?

2- What's the simsimya?

3- What's the shabbaba ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- In Sinai, many people like playing ....

a) the simsimya b) the shabbaba c) tabla baladi

5- .... music comes from the north of Egypt.

a) Saidi b) Sinai c) Sawahli

5 Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- .... your favourite kind of music? - Slow music.

a) Where's b) What's c) Who's

2- The phone is ....

a) Fareeda b) Fareedas' c) Fareeda's

3- I really don't like the .... The violin is more interesting.

a) oud b) football c) basketball

4- When and where can you .... traditional music today?

a) hearing b) hear c) heard

5- Tabla baladi is a .... drum.

a) kind off b) kind of c) kind on

6- I really don't like basketball. It's very ....

a) interesting b) exciting c) boring

7- Salad is very .... for you.

a) healthy b) healthier c) health

8- The simsimya is .... the guitar.

a) the same b) similar to c) similar for

6 Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- My favourite sport is basketball . (What)

2- No, I really don't like swimming . (Do)

3- I love Saidi music. (what kind)

7 Read and correct the underlined words :

1- The books belongs to me. It's <u>my</u> .

2- Violin is Ahmad's favourite <u>interesting</u> .

3- We asked five people <u>too</u> questions.

4- Which two objects <u>belongs</u> to his mother?

5- What <u>do</u> the van belong to?

6- Simsimya is similar to the <u>drum</u>.

8 Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

like / trumbet / don't mind – oud / prefer – violin / really

I like music very much. My brother ....

....

....

....

⑨ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

simsimya / north – tabla / saiadi – rebaba / kind of

Yesterday, I went to the florist's .

....

....

....

⑩ Punctuate the following sentence :

☛ welcome to our school mohamad

Test on Unit 9

❶ Finish the following dialogue with these words :

[like – really – favourite – mind – think]

Soha : Look at the salad ! I love salad. It's my (1)............................ dish.
Nour : I don't (2).................. salad because it is healthy , but I prefer pasta.
Soha : I (3) .... don't like pasta. I think it's boring. What do you think about falafel?
Nour : I (4).. falafel. It's nice.
Soha : OK. Let's have falafel and salad !
Nour : Good idea !

❷ Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

a) Hani : Whose guitars are those ?
Waleed : ....

b) Hagar : .... ?
Walaa : I really don't like the clarinet.

❸ Read and match :

(A)	(B)
1- You can see a lot of the city	a) to my cousin.
2- The rooms are	b) pages that show days and months.
3- Calendar is	c) large and light.
4- Possession	d) is something that is yours.
5- The computer belongs	e) from the top.
	f) for my cousin.

❹ Read the following , then answer the questions :

It's important to learn about traditional music, because every are in Egypt has its style of music. People from Upper Egypt often play traditional music called Saidi. This music is very popular at weddings and special celebrations. Traditional instruments in Saidi music include the rebaba, a kind of violin and a drum called tabla baladi.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why is it important to learn about traditional music?
2- Which occasion is Saidi music popular at?

3- What's rebaba?

B) Choose the correct answer :

4- People from .... often play Saidi music.

a) North of Egypt b) Sinai c) Upper Egypt

5- Tabla baladi is a kind of ....

a) violin b) drum c) flute

❺ Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- The football belongs to the students . It's ....

a) they b) their c) theirs

2- The classroom is for me and my classmates. It's ....

a) our b) ours c) us

3- What's your friend's .... ? - He is called Hassan.

a) name b) address c) job

4- He plays .... music.

a) tradition b) traditional c) traditions

5- I'm moving .... house number 24.

a) in b) into c) at

6- Is that your .... car ?

a) parents' b) parent's c) parents

7- Is that your sister's .... machine?

a) sowing b) sawing c) sewing

8- The shabbaba is a kind of ....

a) flat b) flute c) flower

❻ Write questions using the words in brackets :

1- I love Saidi music. It's my favourite music. (What)

2- The radio belongs to my mother . (Whose)

3- The DVDs belong to my brother . (Who)

❼ Read and correct the underlined words :

1- I don't <u>like</u> salad. It's healthy.

2- <u>Who</u> house is yours?

3- Is that your tennis <u>rocket</u> ?

4- The clarinet <u>are</u> my favourite instrument.

❽ Look at the picture and write three more sentences :

(The words in the box may help you .)

tall - apartments - top

This is a skyscraper ....

....

....

....

❾ Punctuate the following sentence :

☞ Its different from our houses in egypt

✍ ....



THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA



The Author المؤلف

nest Hemingway : (1899-1961)

Ernest Hemingway is one of the greatest American authors أعظم المؤلفين الأمريكيين he twentieth century. في القرن العشرين After he left school, Hemingway drove an bulance عربة إسعاف in Italy إيطاليا in 1918. He had an exciting life and travelled a lot of different countries. دول مختلفة He worked as a journalist صحفي in France l liked the outdoor life. حياة الهواء الطلق He loved the desert , الصحراء the sea and ng planes. Hemingway often wrote about his life and the people he knew. ween 1925 and 1929 he wrote some of his most important books: أهم مؤلفاته Sun Also Rises and A farewell to Arms . In 1953, he won Pulitzer Prize جائزة بر for his last books, The Old Man And The Sea and a year later he won the bel Prize. جائزة نوبل

A Answer the following questions :

When was Hemingway born?
What did Hemingway do after he left school?
When did he win Noble Prize ?
Why did he win Noble Prize ?
What's his important book?
What did he love?
Who people did often write about?
What did he do in Italy?
Which of his books win the Pulitzer Prize?
What does author do ?
What does outdoor mean?
What does ambulance mean?

ife in Cuba : الحياة فى كوبـا

The old man and the sea is about an old fisherman and the day he ches a wonderful fish called a marlin. The fisher man lives يعيش in Cuba. ba is famous for مشهورة بـ the many fish in its sea.

The marlin is one of the biggest and fastest أكبر وأسرع fish and it is very icult to catch . It can be about five meters long طولها خمسة أمتار and it lives far

out in the ocean. المحيط Hemingway loved fishing for marlin in Cuba. He knew a lot about fishermen الصيادون and the marlin.

Life for many fishermen at that time was hard. They had small boats قارب صغير and they didn't have much money. It was dangerous خطير to catch a big fish like a marlin with a small boat.

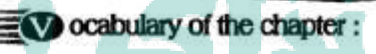


Answer the following questions :

1- What did Hemingway like to visit ?
2- Why was life for some fishermen in Cuba hard?
3- Why was it dangerous to catch a marlin in a small boat?
4- What is Cuba famous for?



Chapter (1)



Vocabulary of the chapter :

fisherman	صياد سمك	very poor	فقير جدا
little boy	الولد الصغير	kind	طيب ـ عطوف
in the evening	فى المساء	baseball	لعبة البيسبول (لعبة أمريكية)
boat	قارب	good luck	حظ سعيد
fishing line	عود الصيد	patient	صبور
turtles	سلاحف	the past	الماضى
While	بينما - أثناء	Worried about	قلق على
afraid	خائف	sad	حزين
far at the sea	بعيداً فى البحر	beautiful	جميل
for a long time	لفترة طويلة	stories	قصص ـ حكايات
teach - taught	يُعلم ـ يُدرس	you are the best	أنت الأفضل
catch - caught	يمسك - يصطاد	parents	الأباء - الوالدين
help - helped	يساعد	carry - carried	يحمل
sit - sat	يجلس	talk - talked	يتكلم
tell - told	يخبر	need - needed	يحتاج
think - thought	يعتقد	sail - sailed	يبحر
look for - looked for	يبحث عن	know - knew	يعرف
move - moved	يتحرك	watch - watched	يشاهد

Text of Chapter 1



Santiago was an old fisherman. He taught علم a young boy ولد صغير called يُدعى Manolin to be a fisherman, too. The old man needed كان يحتاج to catch a big fish because he was very poor, فقير جداً but Manolin's parents والدى مانولين didn't want him to go fishing with Santiago. Because Santiago was old, he didn't usually catch many fish.

Santiago had old clothes and only a little food. He lived in an old house منزل قديم by the sea. The other fishermen were kind عطوفين to the old man, but they were sad because he was poor. Manolin visited the old man every day . He helped him and he carried things for him. Manolin loved the old man. Manolin always says that Santiago the best fisherman.

One day, the old man wanted to go fishing. Manolin helped him with his boat. قاربه The old man sailed and went far because he thought he could find a big fish. Manolin looked for بحث عن Santiago from his boat while بينما he was fishing with another man. He was worried about قلق على Santiago , but the old man was strong قوى and he was a good fisherman.

Santiago loved the sea and he knew the sea was his friend. He wasn't afraid and he sailed for a long time. When he was far at the sea , he put his fishing line in the water.

Santiago knew that it was important to be patient صبور to catch fish. While he was waiting, he watched the birds. The birds showed him where to find the fish. He thought فكر فى of the beautiful turtles he often saw when he was fishing. He loved the turtles. السلاحف

He watched his fishing line and he waited for a big fish. It was very hot جو حار جداً. He waited for a long time and then he saw his fishing line move. تتحرك He knew that there was a very big fish سمكة كبيرة جداً on his fishing line.

Important Questions & Answers

A Answer the following questions :

لماذا تعتقد أن والدى مانولين لم يكن يريدوه أن يذهب للصيد مع الرجل العجوز ؟

1- Why do you think Manolin's parents didn't want him to go fishing with the old man?

✍ Because Santiago is old, He don't usually catch many fish .

2- What did Santiago and Manolin talk about in the evening ?

عن ماذا كان يتحدث سنتياجو مع مانولين فى المساء؟

✍ They talked about baseball and Santiago told him stories about Africa.

لماذا أبحر الرجل العجوز بقاربه بعيداً فى البحر؟

3- Why did the old man sail his boat far out to sea?

✍ Because he thought he could find a big fish .

ما هى الحيوانات التى رآها العجوز وهو فى رحلة الصيد ؟

4- What animals did the old man see when he went fishing ?

✍ Because he thought he could find a big fish .

5- What's baseball? ما هو البيسبول ؟

✍ It's an American sport.

6- What is fishing line used for ? فيما يستخدم عود الصيد ؟

✍ Fishing line used for catching fish.

7- Why did Manolin love the old man ? لماذا أحب مانولين الرجل العجوز ؟

✍ Because he taught him fishing and told him stories.

لماذا لم يكن العجوز خائفاً عندما أبحر؟

8- Why wasn't the old man afraid when he sailed?

✍ Because he thought he could find a big fish .

ماذا شاهد الرجل العجوز بينما كان يبحر ؟

10- What did the old man watch while he was in his boat ?

✍ First he watched the birds then, he watched his fishing line move.

11- Where did the old man sail? إلى أين أبحر العجوز ؟

✍ Because he thought he could find a big fish .

12- How did Manolin help the old man? كيف كان مانولين يساعد العجوز ؟

✍ He carried things for the old man .

A Answer the following questions :

1- Why is it important to help old people?
2- What did Manolin and Santiago talk about ?
3- What's the word patient meaning?
4- What's the word far meaning?
5- What's the word go fishing meaning?
6- What's the word afraid meaning?
7- What's the word fishing line meaning?
8- What's the word good luck meaning?
9- Why didn't Santiago usually catch many fish?
10- Where did Santiago live?
11- How did Manolin help the old man?

12- What did Santiago do?
13- What did Manolin's parents tell him?
14- Who said good luck? Why?

B Complete the following to make meaningful sentences :

1- Santiago loved the sea and he knew the sea was ……………………………………
✎ his friend .
2- Manolin sat with the old man and they talked about ……………………………
✎ baseball .
3- Santiago was an old ……………………………………………………………
✎ fisherman .
4- Manolin helped Santiago with ……………………………………………………
5- Santiago had old clothes and only ………………………………………………
6- The old man needed to catch a big fish because………………………………
7- Santiago was ……………………………………………………………………
8- Manolin helped Santiago with ……………………………………………………
9- Santiago told Manolin stories about ………………………………………………
10- The birds showed Santiago where to ………………………………………………
11- Santiago knew that it is important to ……………………………………………
12- When he saw the fish line move . He knew that …………………………………
13- Manolin always said that there are many fishermen , but Santiago ……….
14- Manolin's parents didn't want him to go fishing with Santiago ……………

Chapter (2)



Vocabulary of the chapter :

carefully	بحرص - بعناية - بحذر	hold - held	يمسك
the marlin	سمكة المارلين	the biggest	الأكبر
difficult	صعب	very strong	قوى جداً
pull - pulled	سحب - شد	swim - swam	يسبح - يعوم
a lot of money	الكثير من المال	onto the boat	على متن القارب
that night	تلك الليلة	sleep - slept	ينام
softly	بنعومة – برفق - بلطف	stay - stayed	يبقى- يقيم
sell - sold	يبيع	a long time	لمدة طويلة
a long way	طريق طويل	one hand	بيد واحدة
hope - hoped	يأمل	become - became	يصبح
tired	مرهق – متعب	hungry	جائع
hurt - hurt	يجرح	a small bird	طائر صغير

rest - rested	يستريح	jump - jumped	يقفز
high out of	عالى من	Bigger than	أكبر من
suddenly	فجأة	wonderful fish	سمكة رائعة
like him	مثله	feel - felt	يشعر - يحس
soon	قريباً – بعد قليل	the second night	الليلة الثانية
again	مرة أخرى – ثانيةً	young man	شاب
stronger	أقوى	faster	أسرع
one of us	واحد منا	must stop	يجب ان يتوقف
until the end	حتى النهاية	cup	فنجان – كوب
a day	نهار	a night	ليلة

Text of Chapter 2

Santiago carefully held يمسك بعناية the fishing line and he knew عرف there was a very big fish there. He thought فكر It was a marlin, which was one of the biggest fish in the sea. أكبر سمكة فى البحر

He knew that it would be difficult من الصعب to catch this fish and take it home. But he was strong, he was a good fisherman and he needed this fish.

The marlin was very strong. The fish was on the fishing line, but the old man couldn't pull لم يستطع شدها the fish onto the boat. على متن القارب The fish swam fast and pulled the boat far out of the sea. سحب القارب بعيدا فى البحر

Santiago wasn't afraid. لم يكن خائف He knew the fish was a good prize غنيمة جيدة and he could sell it يبيعها for a lot of money. That night, Santiago didn't sleep. He thought about Manolin and he thought about the big fish on the fishing line. "Fish" he said softly. بنعومة "I'll stay with you until the end". سأظل باقيا معكى للنهاية.

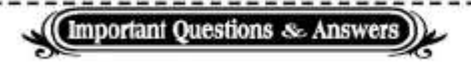
The fish swam سبحت for a long time لمدة طويلة and pulled the boat a long way. Santiago held the fishing line with one hand بيد واحدة and he hoped كان يأمل the fish would become tired. أن تصاب السمكة بالتعب

The next day, اليوم الثانى the old man was very hungry and his hand hurt. جُرحت يديه A small bird rested إستراح on his boat and he talked to it. He was sad that Manolin wasn't with him. كان حزين لعدم وجود مانولين معه

Suddenly, فجأة the fish jumped قفزت high out of the water عالياً خارج الماء and the old man saw it . It was bigger than his small boat ! أكبر من حجم قاربه The old man knew that this was a wonderful fish. سمكة رائعة It was strong like him قوية مثله and it wasn't afraid. لم تكن خائفة

The old man was now very tired, but he felt strong شعر بالقوة and he had enough food and water. " How do you feel, fish?" بماذا تشعرين أيتها السمكة ؟ he asked " I feel good. I have food for a night and a day." لدى طعام لمدة نهار وليلة

Soon قريباً it was the second night الليلة الثانية and again Santiago didn't sleep. لم ينام He thought فكر about when he was a young man. He was stronger أقوى and faster أسرع then. " Pull the boat, fish" he said. "One of us must stop. It will not be me" . واحد منا يجب أن يتوقف . لن يكون أنا



Important Questions & Answers

A. Answer the following questions :

لماذا تعتقد ان سنتياجو لم يكن خائفا عندما سحبت السمكة قاربه بعيداً فى البحر؟

1- Why do you think Santiago wasn't afraid when the fish pulled his boat out to the sea?

✍ Because he knew the fish was a good prize and he could sell it for a lot of money.

2- Why did the old man think about Manolin? لماذا فكر العجوز فى مانولين ؟

✍ Because Manolin.

3- Why did the boat go for out the sea? لماذا ذهب القارب بعيداً فى البحر ؟

✍ Because the fish swam for a long time and pulled the boat a long away.

4- What did Santiago hope? فيما كان يأمل سنتياجو ؟

✍ Santiago hopped the fish would become tired.

لماذا حزن سنتياجو ؟

5- Why was Santiago sad ? ✍ Because Manolin wasn't with him.

ماذا شعرت نحو السمكة ؟ هل تريد لسنتياجو ان يصطادها ؟

6- How do you feel about the fish ? Do you want Santiago to catch it ?

✍ I felt that the fish was strong and wasn't afraid .Yes I want Santiago to catch it.

هل خافت السمكة من سنتياجو ؟

7- Was the fish afraid of Santiago ? ✍ No, it wasn't.

لماذا حمل سنتياجو عود الصيد برفق ؟

8- Why did Santiago hold the fishing line carefully?

✍ Because he knew there was a very big fish there.

لماذا عرف سنتياجو أنه كان من الصعب صيد السمكة ؟

9- Why did Santiago know that it is difficult to catch the fish?

✍ Because it was the biggest fish in the sea and bigger than his small boat.

10- If the old man thought the fish was wonderful, why did he want to catch it?

11- Do you think fishermen's life is easy ? Why ? / Why not?

12- How did the old man see the fish?

13- Did Santiago sleep the second night?

14- What did Santiago think about in the second night ?

15- Why did Santiago need this fish?

16-" Pull the boat, fish" he said. " One of us must stop. It will not be me"
What does this tell us about the old man?

B Complete the following to make meaningful sentences :

1- The marlin was one of the biggest fish in the sea .

2- Santiago knew that it was difficult to catch the fish.

3- Santiago couldn't pull the fish onto the boat because ....
the fish swam fast and fast pulled the boat far out to sea .

4- Santiago said to the fish " I'll stay with you until the end .

5- The fish swam for a long time and pulled the boat a long away .

6- Santiago was sad that ....

7- The marlin was bigger than Santiago's ....

8- Santiago has food for ....

9- Santiago thought about when he was a ....

10- Santiago said " One of us must stop. It will .... ".

Chapter (3)

Vocabulary of the chapter :

wake up - woke up	يستيقظ	swim - swam	يسبح - يعوم
swimming	العوم - السباحة	jump - jumped	يقفز
harder	أصعب	badly	بصورة سيئة
eat - ate	يأكل	around the boat	حول القارب
wait - waited	ينتظر	tail	ذيل
nearer	أقرب	harpoon	حربة (غالبا لصيد الأسماك)
enormous	ضخم - عملاق	start - started	يبدأ
behind	خلف	sail home - sailed	يبحر عائدا
feel - felt	يشعر	shark	سمك القرش
as big as	كبير مثل	later	فيما بعد
quickly	بسرعة	ruin - ruined	يدمر - يخرب
both	كلاهما	half	نصف
kill - killed	يقتل	many others	كثيرا آخرين
attack - attacked	يهاجم	skeleton	هيكل عظمى
body	جسم	lake	بحيرة

rest - rested	يرتاح	for long	لمدة طويلة
Too big	كبير جداً	fast	سريع
towards	نحو - بإتجاه	dead	ميت
put - put	يضع	slowly	ببطء

Text of Chapter 3

It was night and Santiago was sleeping. Suddenly, فجأة he woke up. إستيقظ The fish was swimming fast كانت تسبح بسرعة and jumped قفزت out of the water. خارج المياه The old man pulled جذب the fishing line, but the fish pulled harder. بصورة أقوى The fishing line cut the old man's hand and it hurt badly. جرحت يده بصورة سيئة He ate some food and rested استراح and then he felt a little stronger.

The old man couldn't rest for long لم يستطع أن يرتاح لفترة طويلة . He knew that the big fish was becoming tired متعبة because it now it was swimming around the boat. حول القارب The old man held the fishing line and he waited. إنتظر

Suddenly, he saw fish's tail ذيل السمكة come out of the water. The old man waited for the fish to come nearer تأتي أقرب to the boat and he slowly ببطء took his harpoon. حربة When fish was near the boat, he used the harpoon to kill the enormous fish. السمكة العملاقة

The fish was too big كبيرة جدا to put in the boat. So the old man started to sail home يبحر عائداً and pulled the fish behind the boat. خلف القارب He was happy because he knew hw could sell the fish for a lot of money. كثيرا من المال But he felt sad شعر بالحزن for the fish, too. أيضاً

While he was sailing home, an enormous shark سمكة قرش عملاقة start swimming towards the boat . بإتجاه القارب The shark was as big as كبيرة مثل the marlin and wanted to eat it. The old man took his harpoon and he killed the shark, but later فيما بعد more sharks attacked هاجمت the boat and quickly started eating the marlin. The old man wasn't afraid and he killed seven more sharks أكثر من سبعة من أسماك القرش with his harpoon. After he killed the sharks, he talked to the fish.

" You are now half a fish," أنتي الآن نصف سمكة he said. " Fish that you were, I'm sorry that I went too far out. I ruined us both. أنا دمرت كلانا But we have killed many sharks , you and I , and ruined many others. " دمرنا كثيرا من القروش الاخرى

In the night , ليلاً more sharks attacked the boat and ate all of the fish. The fish was now only a skeleton. هيكل عظمي The old man was tired and his body hurt. He looked at the skeleton and he felt very sad. شعر بالأسى/ بالحزن

Important Questions & Answers

Answer the following questions :

1- Why did the old man wake up? لماذا استيقظ العجوز ؟

Because the fish was swimming fast and jumped قفزت out of the water. خارج المياه

The old man pulled جذب the fishing line, but the fish pulled harder.

2- How did the old man cut his hand? كيف جرح العجوز يده ؟

✍ The fishing line cut the old man's hand and it hurt badly.

3- How did he knew the fish was getting tired? كيف عرف أن السمكة أصبحت متعبة؟

✍ The big fish was becoming tired because it now it was swimming around the boat.

4- What part of the fish did he see? ما الجزء الذى رآه العجوز من السمكة ؟

✍ He saw the fish's tail come out of the water.

لماذا جر السمكة خلف القارب؟

5- Why did the old man pull the fish behind the boat?

✍ The fish was too big كبيرة جدا to put in the boat. So the old man started to sail home يبحر عائدا and pulled the fish behind the boat.

متى عامت سمكة القرش الأولى تجاه القارب ؟

6- When did the first shark swim towards the boat?

✍While he was sailing home, an enormous shark start swimming towards the boat.

7- What did the sharks do to the fish? ماذا فعلت أسماك القرش بالسمكة؟

✍ More sharks attacked هاجمت the boat and quickly started eating the marlin.

8- How many sharks did the old man kill? كم سمكة قرش قتلها العجوز؟

✍ The old man took his harpoon and killed a shark and killed seven more sharks.

9- Why did the old man talk to the fish? لماذا تحدث العجوز مع السمكة ؟

✍ To tell the fish it is now half a fish and that it was a complete fish he was sorry he went too far out and ruined them both.

10- Why did he say " fish that you were" ? لماذا قال "إنك كنت بالفعل سمكة"؟

✍ Because it is now half a fish .

11- Why was he sorry that he went far out to sea? لماذا كان حزين إنه ذهب بعيدا؟

✍ Because he and the fish were ruined both .

12- Why did he think that he ruined them both? لماذا أعتقد أنه دمر كلاهما؟

✍ Because sharks attacked the boat and ate all of the fish. It was now only a skeleton. هيكل عظمى The old man was tired and his body hurt.

لماذا حزن العجوز عندما ماتت السمكة؟

13- Why was the old man sad for the fish when it was dead?

✍ Because the fish was now only a skeleton.

A. Answer the following questions :

1- Are you happy that the old man killed the sharks?

2- Do you think the old man was a good fisherman ? Why/ Why not?

3- Do you think the old man will stop fishing ? Why/ Why not?

4- Why did the old man wait for the fish to come nearer?

5- What was the first shark as big as ?

6- Why did the old man feel very sad when he looked at the fish?

7- Why was the fish become a skeleton?

8- What's harpoon ? 9- What does the word enormous mean ?

10- What does the word attack mean ?

11- What does the word around mean ?

12- What does the word ruined mean ?

13- What does the word ruined mean ?

14- What does the word kill mean ?

B. Complete the following to make meaningful sentences :

1- The old man knew he could sell the fish for............ ✍ a lot of money .

2- The fishing line cut the old man's .... ✍ hand and hurt it badly.

3- The old man couldn't rest for long because he knew that ....

✍ the big fish was becoming tired .

4- Santiago knew that that fish was becoming tired because ....

✍ it was swimming around the boat .

5- Santiago waited the fish to come nearer to ....

✍ use the harpoon to kill the enormous fish .

6- The shark was as big as .... ✍ the marlin .

7- The old man started sail home because ....

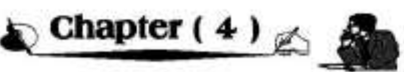
8- The old man killed seven .... with his harpoon.

9- The old man talked to the fish after ....

10- In the night, more sharks attacked the boat and ate ....

11- Santiago looked at the skeleton and felt ....

12- When the fish was near the boat he used the harpoon to ....



Chapter (4)

Vocabulary of the chapter :

soon	قريبا	lights	أضواء
houses	منازل	far away	بعيد
exhausted	منهك أو متعب	bed	سرير
get home - got	يعود للمنزل (عاد)	drink - drank	يشرب - شرب
visit - visited	يزور - زار	café	مقهى
coffee	قهوة	lie down - lay down	استلقى - ألقى
bring - brought	Hpqv - يحضر	look after - looked	يعتنى أو يرعى
smile - smiled	يبتسم - ابتسم	believe - believed	يصدق - صدق
respect - respected	يحترم - احترم	hard working	عمل صعب (شاق)
clean shirt	يغسل التى شيرت	next day	يوم تالى
just want	نريد فقط	the next day	اليوم التالى
by the boat	عن طريق القارب	size	مقاس

Text of Chapter 4

Santiago sailed home with the skeleton behind the boat. خلف القارب That night, more sharks came and swam around the boat, but they didn't stay لم يبقوا because the marlin was only a skeleton. The small boat sailed fast, and soon the old man saw the lights أضواء / أنوار of the houses far away. He was exhausted. منهك القوى " A bed is my friend. I just want a bed, " he said.

When he got home, it was night. People didn't see him. Manolin and all the fishermen were sleeping. He left the skeleton of the fish by the boat , بجوار القارب and he started to walk to his house. He walked very slowly ببطء شديد because he was so tired. It took him a long time. When he got home, he drank some water and went to bed.

The next day , اليوم التالى Manolin saw Santiago's boat. He visited قام بزيارة the old man's house. منزل الرجل العجوز When he saw the old man and his cut hand, he was very sad.

Manolin went to the café to get some coffee بعض من القهوة for him. The old man was happy to see the boy and they talked. Manolin wanted to go fishing with the old man again.

" Lie down, إستلقى old man, and I will bring you a clean shirt قميص نظيف and something to eat" said Manolin. He wanted to look after يرعى / يعتنى بـ the old man. The old man smiled إبتسم and soon بعد قليل he was sleeping.

The fishermen saw the skeleton of the marlin by Santiago's boat and they couldn't believe لم يصدقوا its enormous size. حجمها الضخم / الهائل They felt sad for the old man, but they respected إحترموا him because he was always patient and hard working كان دائما يتمتع بالصبر والعمل الجاد

Important Questions & Answers

A Answer the following questions :

جاءت أسماك القرش للقارب لكنها لم تمكث . لماذا؟

1- The sharks came to the boat, but they didn't stay. Why?

✍ Because the marlin was only a skeleton.

2- Who came to the old man's house the next day? من جاء لبيت العجوز فى اليوم التالى؟

✍ The next day , اليوم التالى Manolin saw Santiago's boat. He visited قام بزيارة the old man's house. منزل الرجل العجوز

3- Why was Manolin sad when he saw the old man? لماذا حزن مانولين عندما رأى العجوز؟

✍ When he saw the old man and his cut hand, he was very sad.

هل سيذهب العجوز ومانولين للصيد ثانية ؟

4- Do you think the old man and Manolin will go fishing again?

✍ Yes , Manolin wanted to go fishing with the old man again.

5- Why did the fishermen respect the old man? لماذا إحترم الصيادون العجوز؟

✍ Because he was always patient and hard working.

6- What did Manolin think of Santiago? ما رأى مانولين في سانتيجو؟

✍ The old man was brave and has stamina . شجاع ولديه قوة تحمل

7- " A bed is my friend" Who said that? من قائل تلك العبارة : "السرير صديقي"؟

✍ The old man to himself .

لماذا لم ير الصيادون و مانولين " سانتياجو "؟

8- Why didn't the fishermen and Manolin see Santiago ?

✍ Because Manolin and all the fishermen were sleeping.

9- Why did Santiago walk very slowly? لماذا مشى سانتياجو ببطء؟

✍ Because he was so tired.

10- When did Manolin visit the old man? متى زار مانولين العجوز؟

✍ The next day ,Manolin saw Santiago's boat. He visited the old man's house.

11- What did Manolin bring for Santiago? ماذا احضر مانولين لسانتياجو؟

✍ A clean shirt قميص نظيف and something to eat"

12- What couldn't the fishermen believe ? ما الذى لم يصدقه الصيادون ؟

✍ The fishermen saw the skeleton of the marlin by Santiago's boat and they couldn't believe لم يصدقوا its enormous size.

13- The fishermen respected Santiago . Why? لما احترم الصيادون سانتياجو؟

✍ Because he was always patient and hard working.

14- What does the word exhausted mean?

15- What does the word respect mean?

16- What does the word lie down mean?

17- Where did the old man leave the skeleton?

B. Complete the following to make meaningful sentences :

1- More sharks came and swam around the boat, but they didn't stay because .... ✍ the marlin was only a skeleton .

2- When he got home, it was .... ✍ night .

3- Santiago left the skeleton of the fish .... ✍ by the boat.

4- Santiago walked very slowly because he was .... ✍ so tired.

5- When Manolin saw the old man and his cut hand he .... ✍ was very sad.

6- Manolin went to the café to get ....

7- Santiago sailed home with the skeleton ....

8- The old man saw the lights ....

9- When he got home, he ....

الأخ الزميل والأستاذ الفاضل

من أجلكم قمنا بهذا المجهود المتواضع وفكرنا كثيراً في أفضل السبل لعرض هذا المنهج في صورة شيقة ومبسطه مع الإرتباط الوثيق بكتاب الوزارة. إلى أن هدانا الله لهذه الخطوات التي نرجو من الله تعالى تكون السبيل إلى النجاح والتفوق لكم جميعاً ونرحب بكل كلمة نقد او إضافة والله المستعان .....

يطلب من مكتبات

الفر أبو على / الندى – أبو على / الجلاد – أبو على / التوحيد – الجمهورية

